

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JULY, 1812.

NATIONAL

AND

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

*PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*PROPOSED PIER, OR BREAKWATER, IN
PLYMOUTH SOUND.[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be
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The Navy of Britain since the time when the foundation of its greatness, as a national establishment, was laid by Henry VIII. has made wonderful progress, and it now presents a most noble spectacle. Yet has it offered at different periods moments of anxiety, when its powers, though not impaired, were all but rivalled, by the efforts of surrounding nations. Holland has striven, with many a bloody struggle to wrest the dominion of the seas from the British flag; and France, never wanting in jealousy when beholding the prosperity of her neighbours, has left nothing unattempted to substitute her own maritime power, and supplant that of our island.

The unimpeachable duty of Britain is, having acquired her present naval preponderance, to preserve it; and every plan for fulfilling that duty, whether in whole, or in part, is recommended to public attention by no ordinary motives. Among the most considerable, whether in respect of expense, of magnitude and boldness, or of the requisite perseverance, the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound, which now has received the sanction of Parliament, is strongly distinguished.

The history of attempts to check, to oppose, to controul, or to direct the force of the ocean, is important and entertaining. It is important, as it shews what united bodily strength under the di-

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rection of mental conception and judgment can accomplish: it is entertaining, by reason of the delight that always accompanies a contemplation of the resources of ingenuity;—that flushes on the mind when intellect triumphs over obstacles, apparently intended by nature to remain immovable and eternal. Nor is this enquiry unfavourable to a display of learning: early ages witnessed the labours of man to perfect ports left, as it were, unfinished by nature, or to construct artificial securities where nature had withheld her bounty from the inhospitable shore.

The Phenicians were undoubtedly the most skilful navigators of western nations, anciently; and there is every reason to believe that the port on their *island* Tyre was enlarged and strengthened by art; because the extent of the island is at this day insufficient to admit one tenth part of the vessels which, while it was in prosperity, frequented it. By indefatigable labour their island was taken by Alexander the Great: after having seen one dyke by which he had united it to the mainland, when almost finished, overwhelmed by the waves, with exemplary patience he caused another to be constructed, and thereby subdued at once, both the raging sea, and the infuriated Phenicians. A more peaceable intention effected the same purpose at Alexandria; and the Pharos shone for ages, a monument—not of enmity, but of goodwill. Carthage, Athens, Syracuse, displayed ports perfected for the purposes of navigation by the labours of man; and when the Romans, in their turn, became a naval power, they too, controuled the sea, at Misenum, Ostia, Ancona, and elsewhere. In modern times, the ports of Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, &c. in the Mediterranean, equally witness the anxieties of merchants, and the necessities of commerce. Quays and piers have been esta-

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blished on the Ocean also; but the vessels to which all these gave shelter, were but cock-boats in comparison with those magnificent structures of military naval architecture which, since the adaptation of cannon, have contended for the mastery of the ocean. The vast dimensions of the Hibernia and Caledonia [recorded in page 926 of the present volume] it may well be supposed, require accommodations more extensive than any to which we have as yet alluded: and the convenience, or rather, the importance, of keeping in readiness an *assemblage* of such force, must strike the mind of the least considerate. The great defect of France, in reference to naval power, is the dispersion of her ships while building, and the difficulty of uniting them into formidable fleets. A few only of her ports will admit such fleets; and they cannot be entered with every wind. In England, the chief rendezvous hitherto has been Portsmouth; but, if a port could be found less distant from the Ocean, the advantages to be derived from it, *must* be many and great. Such a port, it is hoped, Plymouth Sound may be *made*: for this purpose it requires the construction of works, which if not altogether new in their principle, are nevertheless, surpassing in their kind.

The most analogous constructions, in point of intention, to the proposed Break-water at Plymouth are—the dyke formed by Alexander to connect the island of Tyre with the main land—the dyke formed at Rochelle, during the siege of that town by Cardinal Richelieu in 1628—and that begun, but never completed, at Cherburgh, by the French, in 1783. As all these were dismantled by the irresistible impulse of the waves, their histories cannot but be instructive, and they become so many experiments for our guidance on the present occasion. It may also be permitted us to derive from our acquaintance with their misfortunes a portion of that salutary apprehension, which without enervating our powers by the desponding influence of fear, may improve our diligence, direct our foresight, and ward off evils, which might *otherwise* undermine our most hopeful endeavours.

We know so little, however, of the technical details and calculations of Alexander's dyke, that we must pass it with remarking, that the end of it, whence it originated, rested on the land; as in the

issue did both ends of it, by which Alexander was able to advance, as on solid ground, to attack the city.

The dyke of La Rochelle was at first a mere boom, hastily formed to close the harbour; and therefore an assemblage of masts, yards and spars, bound together with cordage, and supported by vessels, barrels, and whatever would keep it floating. Afterwards a number of vessels loaded with stones was sunk by the side of the floating barricado; these were bound together by iron chains, and additional stones filled up the intervals. It was begun in August 1627. In July 1628, the bank being on a medium 25 feet above the bottom of the sea, and 5 or 6 feet above high water mark, it was almost entirely swept away by the impetuosity of the waves actuated by a violent S. W. wind. It was, however, repaired; the town was constrained to surrender, and scarcely had Louis XIII. made his entry into the city, ere the dyke was totally destroyed by a storm of three days continuance, November 6, 7, and 8, of the same year. But, as each end of this dyke, also, rested on the land, it less resembled the intended work at Plymouth, than that contemplated, and partly executed at Cherburgh, in our own days, to which we now direct our attention.

In consequence of some advantages obtained over the British navy in the course of the American war, France conceived that she might be able to ensure a maritime superiority, and possibly to prolong it; but as nature has denied to France a port on the Channel, she had recourse to art to establish one. Before the peace then in agitation, was signed, plans for the conversion of the open road of Cherburgh into a harbour were formed; and scarcely was the treaty ratified when the impatience of the French ministry directed operations to begin. The famous *cones* were commanded, and devised, and presented for approbation in a fortnight, without troubling the engineer to examine in person the soundings or the bearings of the road. The intention, however, was not new; for the celebrated Vauban, had many years before, formed plans of piers and jetties, for the same purpose. The modern scheme consisted in placing a number (90 originally, but reduced to 64) of cones constructed of timber, in the sea, at about a league's distance

from land; these were to be filled with stones, the weight of which would resist and divide the action of the waves, so that within the dyke they formed, there would be smooth water, and space sufficient to contain a *hundred sail of the line*. The conception was ingenious; it was even *great*, and does honour to M. de Cessart, who originated it; but it was exposed to more formidable difficulties than he had provided against; of which the aggravated expense, on a failing system of finance was not the least. The cones were 150 feet in diameter at the base; 60 feet in height. The number placed was eighteen, of which the first four or five, being posited close together, by their mutual support, maintained themselves during several years; the intervals being increased between the cones last placed, each structure had not, individually, sufficient strength to resist the weight of the ocean: and by their furious efforts the waves regained possession of all that had been wrested from them. The unfinished cones in the dock yard were broken up, and the timber was sold for a trifle. Thus M. de Cessart's ingenuity and labour were nullified by an ill understood economy; the consequence was, that his cones were left bare, in parts where it was of the utmost consequence, that they should be defended. The contractors also, pleading stress of weather, scattered the lading of their vessels, in heaps of small stones so injudiciously, as not only to be useless to the work, but to be injurious to the port. The power of the sea over the stones of smaller dimensions was found, after five years' experience, to be almost incalculably greater than over larger and heavier stones, because the latter *locked* upon their fellows by their sides and angles; and offered a resistance increased by support derived from their incumbent mass: whereas the smaller stones were more subject to rolling: as the sea acted without intermission upon them, and often most powerfully when least suspected.

Since then we find that all constructions intended to controul the ocean, have met with unexpected impediments while in progress, and that all calculations previously made were found insufficient when reduced to practice, it is natural that we should express our anxiety that a British national undertaking, equally from its nature and situation exposed to misfor-

tune, should, previously to its being undertaken, be thoroughly considered; that the power to be employed on it, during the necessary operations, should be well understood, be carefully estimated, and fully prepared; while at the same time, such errors as have mortified foreign engineers, and rendered their labours, with immense expenses, useless, should be avoided; as they may be in some degree on the old principle, "*forewarned is forearmed.*" In what we differ from the opinions of those able men on whose Report the nation by its legislature has acted, will appear as we proceed. —We now resume our history of similar undertakings.

M. de Cessart's narration of his proceedings at Cherburgh, affords us several points of instruction, as,

1. That it was the intention of that engineer to employ stones *not less than a ton and a half or two tons weight*, in forming his dyke; because, such only by their mass, and ponderosity, were competent, *uncombined*, to resist the impetus of tempest-driven billows.

2. An accident which happened to the second cone at Cherburgh, and almost caused the suspension of the work in that early stage, deserves notice; as it demonstrates the necessity of briskness and speed, even in undertakings that are expected to consume years in their execution.

The first cone was settled in its proper place, and filled with 2,730 cubic fathoms of stone, forming a weight of *one hundred and ten millions of pounds*, by which it was enabled to maintain itself against the utmost force of the waves impinging upon it; but, before the second cone could be completely filled, and while it contained only 1,300 cubic fathoms of stone, a storm dislocated its upper works and reduced them to less than a skeleton. The delay in finishing this cone was partly owing to the employment of *soldiers of the land forces*, instead of marines: they were so unfitted for their labour by sea sickness, that they could not do half the work the others had done.

On this occasion M. de Cessart formed a calculation of the powers of the human frame, which if not immediately a part of our present subject is closely allied to it; and certainly affords matter for interesting reflection to the philosophic

mind. "Eighty soldiers of the marine corps, relieved every ten days, were employed to fill the cone with stones. These eighty men, working in the favourable time of the year, laboured *twelve hours per day*, and occupied forty days in filling the cone, the capacity of which was 2,730 cubic fathoms. Each cubic fathom considered as a solid mass, weighed, at 194lbs. the cubic foot, (the weight of the Cherburgh granite) 42,000lbs., from which one sixth part may be deducted for vacancies between the stones: the real weight of a fathom of stones, therefore, thrown into the cone, was 35,000lbs.; and that of the 2,730 fathoms, was 95,550,000lbs.

By dividing this mass of 95,550,000lbs. by 3,200 the number of days' work, it appears that each labourer raised and delivered daily, a quantity of stone equal to the weight of 29,860lbs., or thereabouts. I have even remarked, says he, that the stronger men raised as much as 30,000lbs. in the twelve hours, which is at the rate of 2,500lbs. per hour, or 42lbs. in a minute.

This forms an experiment to be added to those with which we are already acquainted, on the muscular powers of the arms and legs of men, when employed on heavy and continued labour.

Should any such register be formed of the produce of labour by our countrymen engaged on the Breakwater at Plymouth, it may afford a comparison on the relative strength of individuals natives of France or England in long continued exertions, in addition to what have been communicated to the world.

The scheme of the cones being at length relinquished, the engineer who had been charged with that undertaking was directed to form the whole into one ridge of stones rising sufficiently above the level of the sea to reduce the interior space to smooth water, and to fit it for receiving fleets of men of war:—the precise intention of Plymouth Breakwater.

It appeared on examination, that the cones which had been placed near enough to each other to yield mutual support, had weathered *five years* without injury—that the *interior* declivity of the ridge of stones continued at about 45 degrees, stationary; but that the *exterior* declivity, being exposed to the rollings of

the waves, the stones had been moved from their places, till they presented a *base of ten feet in length to one foot in height*. "This is a very important observation: it corrects very materially the estimate of Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, for the Plymouth Breakwater, in the Report annexed; and it influences—in fact, it controuls—the whole of the calculated operations. Messrs. R. and W. propose "on the sea side, a slope only *three feet horizontal to one perpendicular*." But, if the sea demands *ten horizontal to one perpendicular*, time will assuredly enforce that demand; and every storm will contribute to enforce it also. This proportion will require a greatly increased quantity of stone; this increased quantity of stone will require in turn a longer time, more labour, more wear and tear of vessels, tackle, &c. &c. than Messrs. R. and W. have estimated: to which must be added a further allowance for accidents and unforeseen failures, &c. This more gradual slope, resulting from the *natural action of the sea*, will prevail in *ALL parts* of the proposed front; and thus, supposing the ends of the ridge of stones to be placed where now intended, the slope will prolong those ends in the proportion here assigned for it, and will narrow, by shallowing, the channel left for passage of ships. Our inference is, that Mr. Rennie's recommendation to begin the work in the middle, and to extend it at each end, is extremely judicious: thereby the effect of this mass on the port, generally, on the shipping entering or going out, on the deposition to be expected, of mud, silt, gravel, with the sand that will settle in, and fill up the interstices, and on the plants naturally placed there by the sea, or artificially by the engineer (a Dutchman would not omit them) will be ascertained, and proceedings may be adopted in consequence. We conceive, that the proposed pier extends several fathoms too far; westward, certainly; and that it ought by no means to exceed the extent to which the effect of the Panther shoal with its rocks, is sensible. The great art in maritime constructions is, the taking advantage of favourable positions presented by the localities: these, for the purpose in contemplation, are—rocks and shoals. To say the least, the rocks and shoals in Plymouth Sound are breakwaters settled by nature itself:

they result from causes at once incessant and irresistible; and may be allowed to guide our opinion, if they do not further direct our operations. We must do Mr. Rennie the justice to acknowledge that these ideas had not escaped him: and that he could hardly have avoided a conformity with them in the progress of the work; on which we see no reason to doubt of his proceeding with due caution.

France proposed to assemble in Cherburch a *hundred sail of the line*: the conception was magnificent; but it was impracticable. Britain, more humble, proposes to assemble in Plymouth Sound, *thirty or thirty-six sail*, by means of this immense pier: we trust that her modest expectation may be gratified. France, by attempting too much, perfected nothing; may a better fate attend the attempt of Britain! may her persevering spirit and not excessive anticipations be realized and rewarded!

On the political importance of being always able to form a fleet of respectable strength, ready for a start, and within a short distance from the ocean, nothing need be said. That it will give an opportunity of promptitude by which, occasionally, the numerical force of the British power will be more than doubled, we are well convinced; and that engaging in this prodigious labour, under the pressure of a war of unexampled expense and fatigue to the nation, displays a spirit the very reverse of that which would incline to surrender the sceptre of the sea, admits of no question. In fact, this dyke is erecting for the benefit of future Howes, and Duncans, and Nelsons: they may vindicate and applaud the foresight of their ancestors, and honour the present generation. But if it should so happen, that a lasting conviction of the British naval power as of an opponent not to be trifled with, should happily fix itself, where we wish it, on the minds of Continental rulers, then may the opportunity of consolidating that power by means of the present plan, so far as *that* is concerned, contribute additional weight to reasons against capriciously provoking wars of ambition. That Britain may never give just occasion of offence, we heartily wish: that foreign powers may too greatly respect her prowess to insult her, expressly, we earnestly hope; and thus we trust, that even this military pre-

paration may answer a benevolent purpose; that this anticipation of urgency in future wars, may contribute its influence as one mean, not inconsiderable, of maintaining and prolonging future PEACE!

Report of Mr. John Rennie and Mr. Jos. Whidbey, to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; dated London, 21st April 1806.

My Lords,—In consequence of your lordships' directions, we met at Plymouth on the 18th March last, being the day before the change of the moon; and it being the vernal equinox, the highest spring tides of the season were expected to be on the 19th, 20th, 21st, on which days we were very particular in examining Cawsand bay, the Sound, Catwater and the Hamoaze, the set of the tides, their velocity, and in general every thing that appeared to us necessary to enable us to comply with your lordships' instructions.

There is probably no harbour on the southwest coast of England so well situated as Plymouth, for the stationing of his Majesty's fleets that are to oppose the navies of France and Spain. The bay is extensive, the entrance to the Hamoaze is deep, its capacity is great, and the anchoring ground, and places for the mooring of ships are excellent; a numerous fleet may find accommodation there: and the magnitude of the dock yard enhances its importance as a naval station.

The Catwater is also an excellent harbour, the water is in parts deep, and the shelter good; but the extent is small, and better suited for merchant vessels than ships of war.

Cawsand bay has in general a sufficient depth of water for large ships; but it is so much exposed to south-easterly and easterly winds, that it is by no means safe for large men of war to ride in at low water, they being apt to strike on the bottom when the swell is great, and to drag their moorings.

The Sound, though not so much exposed to easterly winds as Cawsand bay, is greatly exposed to southerly and south-westerly winds, which occasion a tremendous swell; and as the water is rather shallower, vessels are more liable to strike on the bottom than in Cawsand bay; and as this bottom is also generally hard, if a vessel strike, the danger is imminent. It is therefore of the greatest importance, that some means should be adopted to shelter either Cawsand bay or the Sound, whichever may be deemed most eligible, so that a large fleet of ships of war may ride in safety with any wind, and be always ready to proceed to sea.

From conversing with pilots, and various other intelligent men, whom we met at Plymouth, we have reason to believe that the

depth of water in the Sound is on the decrease, by the settlement of mud and silt brought down by the rivers from the interior country; and also by the embankment of the mud lands within, thus diminishing the ancient receptacles of the waters of the tide, which, both in its flux and reflux, occasions a powerful scour in its passage through the Sound.

There are, properly speaking, three entrances for men of war into Plymouth Sound, viz. one on the west side of the bay, bounded on the west by a long cluster of small rocks, called Scots Ground, on which there is only from three to four fathoms at low water; and on the east by the Knap and Panther, [shoals] on which there is about the same depth of water. This passage or channel is about 500 fathoms wide, and the general depth is from five and a half to six fathoms at low water.

The middle channel is bounded by the Knap and Panther [shoals] on the west, and by the Tinker and Shovel [shoals] on the east; it is about 300 fathoms wide, and the general depth of water is from six and a half to eight fathoms at low water.

The eastern channel is bounded by the Tinker, St. Carlos Rocks, and Shovel, on the west, and by the Shag Stone and Duke Rock on the east; it is about 300 fathoms wide, and the general depth is from five to six fathoms.

From the above description, it appears that a large part of the middle of Plymouth Sound may be said to be shut up by the Shovel and St. Carlos Rocks; we mean as a channel for large ships; of course, any works that may be constructed on these rocks, will be no obstruction to large ships going into or coming out of the Sound. A question however will arise, whether, if any works were to be extended beyond these rocks, they might not prove injurious? On this subject we shall state our opinion, and trust we shall be able to prove satisfactorily to your lordships, that no injury whatsoever will arise from the extension of works beyond these rocks, nor even from shutting up in part the middle passage to the Sound.

It is a well known fact, that whenever a given quantity of water flows through a channel, the depth generally increases (unless the bottom be rock) in proportion as the width is diminished. Now if a work was to be formed in any part of Plymouth Sound, so much of the waterway or entrance as would be intercepted by that work, would obstruct the current of the tide, and oblige it to pass through a narrower space; this would increase the velocity, and occasion a greater scour, so as to deepen the bottom. If therefore a pier or breakwater were to be constructed on the Shovel Rocks, and extended to the westward, so as to shut up in part the

channel between them and the Panther, and also to shut up or narrow the spaces between St. Carlos Rocks and Andurn Point, the tide being then confined to a narrower space, the velocity of the current would be increased, and these channels deepened. We are therefore decidedly of opinion, that if a pier or breakwater were to be constructed in Plymouth Sound, having its eastern end about sixty fathoms east of St. Carlos Rocks, and its western end about three hundred fathoms west of the Shovel, forming in the whole a length of 850 fathoms, it would improve instead of injuring the entrances to Plymouth Sound, and would, with another pier, which we shall afterwards mention, completely shelter it from all storms, without there being any danger of its lessening the depth of water in the Sound, or any doubt respecting the practicability of executing the work.

We propose that 500 fathoms in length of the middle part of the pier or breakwater shall be straight, and that 175 fathoms at each end should be inclined to the straight part, in an angle of about 120° . These inclined ends will not only shelter a greater extent of the Sound, but will to a certain degree prevent the intrusion of the sea from agitating the water.

The eastern end, or that which points to Bouvisand bay, leaves the eastern point of the Sound apparently too much exposed to south-easterly winds; and although we are inclined to think that even with such an exposure, nothing need be feared, yet as there is a ready method of preventing any such danger, we are unwilling to leave the matter in doubt, and therefore propose that a pier shall be extended from Andurn Point towards the great Breakwater, of about 400 fathoms in length, and having an inclined kant, similar to the head of the great Breakwater, and forming an angle of about 120° with it. These two inclined kants or hedds will reflect the waves in such a manner as to prevent them from passing in any material degree through the opening between, and will thus shelter the Sound.

It is probable it may not be necessary to build this pier quite up to Andurn Point, as the sheltering rocks that lie out from this point may break the sea sufficiently, without the aid of an artificial work. Such an opening would also have the advantage as above-mentioned, of permitting the current to pass through Bouvisand bay, and of thus preventing the mud from settling there. The propriety of this will however be seen during the execution of the work.

Bouvisand bay, which will be sheltered by the pier above-mentioned, is of considerable extent, and will afford room for mooring a number of small frigates, sloops of war, gun brigs and cutters; and as there is a fine

stream of water, which runs into the head of it, a place may there be made for watering the fleet.

We have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, that no sea can be brought in by southerly or south-westerly winds, which will in any material degree agitate the water in the Sound. So that the Breakwater and pier we propose, will enable at least *fifty sail of the line* to ride in safety in Plymouth Sound, in all winds or in any weather, and with ample room to work out at one or the other channel, as the wind may suit. And as a sufficient passage will be left for the tide to flow into or out of the Sound at the western and eastern ends of the great Breakwater, its direction will not be turned from the anchoring ground; and no further deposition of silt or mud will take place there than does in its present state, except indeed immediately without and within the Breakwater itself. What settles without, instead of being injurious, will be advantageous to the harbour, as it will assist in breaking the swell of the sea on the Breakwater, and thereby lessen that in the Sound; and what settles within cannot be injurious, as the shallow water on the Shovel will prevent large ships from anchoring near it. On the whole, therefore, it appears to us that there can be no possible danger of the Sound becoming more shallow after these works are completed, than it now does. So that we feel ourselves authorised to conclude that there is a certainty of much advantage arising from this plan, with little or no probability of injury.

To enable ships to work out of or into the Sound with greater certainty, we advise good lights to be placed on each end of the Breakwater.

The best manner of constructing this work, will, in our opinion, be by large blocks of stone thrown promiscuously into the sea, in the line of the intended Breakwater, leaving them to find their own base: these stones must be large, otherwise, with such a swell as in Plymouth Sound in stormy weather, they would not remain in the place where they are deposited. From observations we have made, stones from about one and a half to two tons each, will be sufficient to answer the purpose.

Where the water is five fathoms deep, we think the base should not be less than seventy yards broad; and the top about ten yards, at the level of ten feet above the low water of an ordinary spring tide. It may, however, on trial be found necessary to carry it higher; but this will be ascertained during the execution of the work, when the effects of the sea on it will be seen, and it may then be carried to such further height as shall be found necessary. It may be a question whe-

ther this additional height shall be executed with cut or rubble stone, which it will also be time enough to decide when the Breakwater is raised above low water. We have, however, in our estimate supposed this part of the work to be done with cut stone.

We have stated, in a former part of this report, that from the information of pilots and others, the Sound, by the deposition of mud or silt brought down by the land-freshes into the Hamoaze and Catwater, has become more shallow than it was half a century ago, and that it still seems to be on the decay. On this we may observe, that all bays into which rivers are discharged, become in time more shallow by the deposition of silt brought down by them from the interior country. But Plymouth Sound is as unlikely as any place we know to receive material injury in any reasonable time from such alluvious matter; for as the Tamar, with the other contributing streams that flow into the Hamoaze, hold their general course through a hard soil, and have a large space to deposit their mud on before they enter the Sound, we apprehend that when it gets there, very little is left to deposit. The same may be said of the rivers that empty themselves into the Catwater, at least as it was so before any mud lands were embanked; but it may now soon be otherwise.

The proof of the above opinion respecting the small deposition that takes place in the Sound, appeared pretty evident on examining the water in it on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March last, when there were considerable land floods; and yet the water was little impregnated with alluvious matter. And as it does not appear that any journal of soundings has been kept of either the Sound or Cawsand bay, we confess we have our doubts, at least respecting the extent of the deposition which is asserted to have taken place. To ascertain the fact in future, regular soundings should be taken, and a journal of them kept; and if it shall be found that the decrease of depth is rapid, and indeed if there shall be found in any place too little water for the moorings of ships of the line, it may be deepened where the bottom is soft, by machines worked by the power of steam.

But although we are not inclined to believe that the Sound has lost so much of its depth as has been stated to us, we think it probable that some depth may have been lost, and that, unless more care be taken in future to preserve the harbour than has hitherto been done, great injury may ultimately arise.

We may state, as a general principle, that tide harbours are deep in proportion to the quantity of water that flows into or ebbs out of them at every tide, in conjunction with the fresh water that comes from the interior

of the country: and on the contrary, their depth decreases in proportion as the tidewater is diminished, and the fresh water is less. Many striking instances of this are to be found in Great Britain. The Thames, the Medway, the Witham, Welland, Ouze, Rother, and others, afford ample proof. And we believe that Portsmouth harbour has been greatly injured within these few years, by having a part of its backwater taken away by encroachments on the mud lands, and by the mud or silt deposited by the rivers from the interior country.

We therefore advise, that no embankments or encroachments be in future allowed to be made either on the mud lands or creeks of the Hamoaze, or on the Catwater or creeks belonging thereto, so as to diminish the ancient receptacles into which the tide used to flow; and that no ships be allowed to throw their ballast within the tideway.

At Plymouth dock yard considerable injury has been occasioned by throwing the rubble stones and rubbish from the dock yard into the tideway near the Gun Wharf. The current acting on this rubbish, grinds part of it into sand, which, with the mud brought down from above, is deposited at the entrance of the upper dry dock, and in part at the entrance of that contiguous. The first is obliged to be frequently cleansed before ships can be docked, and the other also sometimes, though less frequently.

From the Gun wharf to the powder magazines, encroachments have been made on the mud shore of the Hamoaze; and ground has been taken in to a considerable extent. This may be the case also in other places; and indeed we know of some, which we have not represented. But bad as these encroachments are, they are small, when the extent of the Hamoaze is considered, in proportion to those that have been made and are now making in Catwater. About twenty-eight acres have within these few years been embanked at the head of the Lary, about one hundred and six on the west side by the road now making to Plymouth, and about one hundred and seventy-eight are now taking in on the east side of Chelson's bay. Six acres were many years since embanked at Pomfret Lake, on which a tide mill is now worked; this however does less injury. The total quantity of space over which the tide flows, contained within a line drawn from Mount Batten to Queen Ann's Battery, is 851 acres, of which 312 have already been, or are now embanking; being more than a third of the whole of Catwater; and if these are suffered, more will still be taken in. Hove Lake, about 51 acres, is dry at low water, and this may easily be embanked. Sutton Pool at the mouth of Catwater, covering about seventy acres, we have been informed is likely to be

in part embanked. The injury that may thus ultimately arise to the harbour of Catwater, and even to the Sound itself, we dare not venture to calculate, but we do most strongly and earnestly recommend that an immediate stop be put to all encroachments on the mud lands of the Hamoaze, Catwater, &c. that so evident a cause of the deterioration of this excellent harbour may no longer continue to operate its destruction.

To determine from what quarter materials for the execution of the great breakwater and pier might best be obtained, we examined all round the Sound, Cawsand Bay and the Ram Head, to ascertain where stone could be had of the best quality and at the cheapest rate; but we found the rock so full of fissures, that we were led to doubt, whether blocks could be got large enough for the purpose at a moderate expense from any of those places. Should these doubts, upon a further examination, prove to be well founded, abundance of rock may be had from the Catwater and head of the Sound, in blocks large enough for the purpose. On a rough calculation, it appears that upwards of twenty millions of tons, in blocks fit for the work, might be had from Catwater alone; and a great addition, if found necessary, might be got from the head of the Sound. This is so much beyond what will be wanted, that no fears need be entertained respecting an abundant supply of stone for the works.

The time the proposed works will require for execution, will depend in some measure on the places where stone can be had. If good quarries shall be found on the opposite sides of the bay, in the direction of the proposed breakwater and pier, and proper shelter for small vessels is made adjoining the quarries, a great number may be employed to take the stones from these places, and deposit them in the line of the works. When the winds blow from easterly points, the vessels may be employed in conveying stones from the quarries on the east side of the bay, and when it blows from the west may be employed in conveying stone from the western side of the bay.

To dispose of the rubble stone for the supply of the lime trade, will not only be of essential service to the country, but will greatly reduce the price of large blocks; the convenience that will be afforded to the workmen by having lodgings, &c. so near, are all in its favour. And therefore, although the time may be somewhat prolonged by getting stones from the Catwater and Sound, we apprehend that the work will be executed at less expense than at any places we have seen on either side of the Sound.

It is not an easy matter to calculate correctly what quantity of stone will be wanted for this great work, not only because the sea

may form a more extensive base than we have supposed, but because the bottom being very uneven, and no correct section of it having been obtained, owing to the swell that was in the Sound while we were making our observations. We have therefore made considerable allowance, and trust that our calculations will be sufficient. Thus, supposing the great Breakwater to be 850 fathoms in length, ten yards broad at the top at ten feet above low water of spring tides, and having a slope on the south or sea side of *three horizontal to one perpendicular*, and on the Sound or land side, *one and a half horizontal to one perpendicular*, there will be required about *two millions of tons of stone*. If one hundred sail of vessels of 50 tons each, were to be employed at the work, and each vessel to carry one hundred tons per week, they would carry, in all, ten thousand tons per week; or say, 500,000 per annum. At this rate the Breakwater would be raised to ten feet above low water in four years. But as much time would be lost in preparation to begin the work, and during its execution many unforeseen accidents would probably arise, we think it would require about six years.

The great Breakwater should be begun on the Shovel, and extended on both sides; by this plan, the extent to which it should be carried will be ascertained without difficulty, as its effects on sheltering the Sound will appear as it proceeds. And that it may be carried on properly, the whole of the straight part of the Breakwater should be buoyed out at the beginning of the work; by this means the range of the vessels that are to deposit the stone may be extended over the whole length of this straight part, without interrupting the operations of each other.

We have the honour to be,

My Lords,
your most humble servants,

The Rt. hon. the (Signed) J. RENNIE.
Lords Commissioners J. WHIDBEY.
of the Admiralty.

Estimate of the probable expense of a Breakwater and Pier, for the sheltering of Plymouth Sound and Bouvisand Bay.

To 2,000,000 of tons of Limestone, in blocks of from one-and-a-half to two tons weight, in the Breakwater, 7s. 6d.

per ton £750,000

To 360,000 tons, in the pier proposed to be built from Andurn Point, 7s. 126,000

Contingencies, say at £20 per cent. on the whole 175,200

£1,051,200

Report of Mr. William Jessop, to the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; dated Plymouth, 23d August 1806. [Extracts.]

.....I am of opinion, that [the proposed pier] will have no sensible tendency to decrease the soundings in the bay; for though there can be no doubt that the sea, in all parts of the globe, must be diminishing in depth by the deposition of earthy matter continually washing from the land, yet as this is distributed by the continued agitation of the sea, and by the currents, to all parts of the ocean, its effects locally in the memory of any living man can hardly be perceptible, unless increased by some local obstruction: and so far from considering such a breakwater as having any tendency to increase the deposit (except within a short distance from the base of it) I am rather of opinion, that it will have the contrary tendency.

I am also of opinion, that if the external parts of the rubble pier be formed with large blocks, that the body of the pier, especially towards the base of it, may be done with smaller stone, which will be more easily got and conveyed.

It struck me, at the time, that it might be worth the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, whether the rock might not be so taken away from the base of the walls of the garrison at Plymouth, as to make it more defensible.

Further Report of Mr. Rennie, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; dated 24th September 1806. [Extracts.]

My Lords,—The greatest parts of the margins of Plymouth Sound, Cawsand bay, and Catwater, may be said to be rock; but, except what is at the upper end of the Sound between Plymouth Dock, and what is in Catwater, the rest is all rock apparently much intersected with fissures. To raise stones thereof of large magnitude from such places, proper for this purpose, will I doubt be attended with great expense as well as much delay. It is however possible, that after quarries are opened in several of these places, that the rock may turn out to be more suitable to the purpose, than what, on a cursory inspection, they appear capable of affording.

I would propose that all the rock or stone which is not fit for the purpose of the breakwater, be sold to the country for lime, at a price something under what they now pay. It is as good for their purpose as the large stones, and it will come cheaper.

The vessels which appear to me most proper for the work, are those from 40 to 100 tons. If they were made with wells in them, to discharge the stones by a valve or door in

their bottoms, perhaps this would be the easiest mode; but if this kind of plan was to be adopted, vessels must be built on purpose, which probably would occasion a heavy expense to the public. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to think, vessels with a crane fixed in their decks, to take out the stones and throw them into the water, will be found under all circumstances the most economical; and a false floor might be placed in their holds, to keep the stones higher, and thus render them easier unloaded.

The line of mole, or breakwater, should be correctly buoyed out by proper buoys and chains, and landmarks should be established to see that they keep their places. A sufficient number of moorings should likewise be laid down, for the purpose of making them fast during the time they are unloading their cargoes. These buoys perhaps had better be placed in a double row, one at each side of the proposed mole, and the moorings between them; this would shew the extent of the work, and the vessels would be more easily directed to the place where they are to unload. This is a most essential part of the work, and must be done with great care and attention; for if the stones were to be scattered about the Sound, much injury would be done, and the expense of taking them up again would be very great. The mooring chains and buoys should be prepared without delay, that they may be ready to lay down in the spring.

Estimate of the probable amount of Money that will be required for the Works at Plymouth Sound in the course of the present Year.

Moorings chains, anchors, small chains, buoys and laying them down . . .	£5,500
A stationary vessel, with boats . . .	2,600
Purchase of land for quarries, and other purposes, uncertain; but say . . .	20,000
Opening quarries, building piers, erecting cranes, and other conveniences . . .	10,000
Ten vessels for the conveyance of large stone, with their requisite machinery; say for this year . . .	15,000
Probable deposition of stone, and various miscellaneous articles . . .	6,900
	<hr/> £60,000

.*.* Parliament has voted £80,000.

Beside the immediate subject of this Report, the sentiments of these able engineers on the present and probable future state of this magnificent harbour deserve special attention. That private property should be suffered to accumulate, to the detriment of the public, is incon-

sistent with the principles of national government and welfare. It appears from this opinion that even in the recovery of land from the sea, all is not gain which assumes that character. In proportion as the shore is extended, the water is narrowed. Our ancestors well knew the necessity of preventing encroachments on the mud lands overflowed by the tide in our harbours, as well as the propriety of preventing nuisances being committed therein. In the 23d of Henry VIII. an act was passed for the preservation and maintenance of the Havens and Ports of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Tinnmouth, Fal-mouth and Fowey—by which the workers in stream tin works were forbid from causing the sand, gravel, &c. from their works, to run into any of those havens—"lest they should greatly hurt and quirt the said havens, which God forbid!" Another act was passed respecting the rivers Dart and Tamar, in 27th Henry VIII. So that we see, that in the earliest period of the royal navy, the importance of the harbours in this part of the coast was felt and acknowledged. In the 16th Eliz. the same subject was resumed and additional regulations were enacted. The principle deserves consideration in reference to other places recovered from the sea, and to drains of sand and gravel, in localities where there already is a port, or where nature has formed a port, and as it were, invited the hand of man to render it perfect, and suitable to his purposes.

The course, the power, the influence of the tide, the varying depth of the water, as affected by the seasons, by the wind, by currents, and by re-action, can only be known by persons familiar with places, and by practice confirmed in the habit of observation. We know that from time to time the sands and banks in the river Thames shift considerably; that obstacles, such as vessels sunk athwart the passage, occasion sand banks, (of which the Royal George, at Portsmouth, is a too prominent instance) that lands overflowed by extraordinary high and powerful tides, though as the phrase is "carried out to sea" yet settle in the nearest convenient spot to that from which they were torn. We know also that improper articles thrown into a harbour, or &c., though they produce no sensible affect for awhile, yet at length are injurious, sometimes beyond remedy. On the whole, we think

it our duty strongly to urge the warning given against suffering the port to become shallower by any means, whether by the natural settling of the silt, &c. brought by the tides, by storms, or by commotions of the sea; or by alluvial depositions derived from the fresh waters, during floods, &c. from the countries over which they pass; or from the *acquisitions* of individuals, who while benefiting themselves, have no intention of injuring the public, though such is the inevitable consequences of their proceedings.

* * We commend the intention of the surveyors in figuring their plan of the harbour at the *very lowest* runs of the water; such as, says Mr. Jackson, the Master Attendant at Plymouth Yard, very seldom happen, and have occurred but twice in the last six years. If large vessels can float with this depth of water, they certainly can float with deeper water; but if by any accident the water should be shallower than allowed for, it might be destructive to great ships, and to the finest constructions in our navy, rather than to others their inferiors. May no such misfortune at any time abate the security of British vessels sheltered by the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound!

Connected with these papers are plans by Mr. Bentham, for accomplishing the purpose intended: they propose less expense in the first instance; but will not be of equal durability or permanent advantage.

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*Observations on laying out Farms in the Scotch Style, adapted to England; comprising an Account of the Introduction of the Berwickshire Husbandry into Middlesex and Oxfordshire. With 40 Plates. By I. C. Loudon, F. L. S. Imperial 4to. Price £5. 5s. Harding: London, 1812.*

THE speculations of ingenious men deserve attention, because the train of thought and reasoning in which they originate involve combinations of ideas, either new, or unusual; but the experiments of such men, what they really have reduced to practice, and have by facts justified their original conception, or by their talents have detected errors, are more particularly entitled to respectful and candid consideration. All who have watched the reasoning powers

and processes of their own minds, know that amid the most promising series of arguments, there lurks an obseuse kind of sentiment, for which no cause can be assigned, and on which, perhaps, no name can be imposed. It refuses to indulge that entire conviction, to which hope is a convert, and it moderates, if it does not counteract, that sanguine anticipation of eventual success, in which expectation is apt to delight. Between the assurances of an ardent mind, and the cool calculations of cautious forethought, the speculator is held in painful anxiety; and those of whom he asks advice, if advice he condescend to ask, are like himself, drawn contrary ways, as this or the other inference appears most plausible. But, when the experiment is mature, this state of uncertainty ceases, and the projector fully instructed, may now look back, and give counsel instead of requesting it. He may communicate that knowledge to others in a few words, and at a small expense, which it has taken him long to acquire, and which is the result of steadily pursued corrections applied to rectify numerous errors, and to forward the main scheme, notwithstanding unforeseen difficulties, or apparently insurmountable obstacles.

The active disposition that forms one of the most distinguishing features of our times, furnishes abundant proofs in support of these observations:—thousands, and tens of thousands can witness that they are founded in nature, or at least, that they rise in daily occurrence; and millions of pounds sterling are at this moment involved in the consequences of extensive speculations, which, as *ali mustdo*, have derived their origin from acts of the imagination, and were in their pre-existence, visible to "the mind's eye" only. It was natural, perhaps, necessary, that the science of agriculture, as invigorated by the impulse of endeavours after improvement, should follow, rather than precede, the spirit by which our national commerce has been animated. The disposition formed and encouraged by habit of adventure, has at length reverted to domestic economy; while the ability to render that disposition effectual, is derived also in part from gains, supplied by foreign commerce. In fact, the discerning perceived that agriculture stood in need of exertion to bring it up to the level of commerce;

that it afforded fair prospects for the profitable investment of capital; and that the improvement of land was a lasting service at the same time to the nation, and to the proprietor. The profits of extra national trade can hardly be said to have reached their destination till they have centered on land as their home. The seaman who has spent his life on the Ocean, yet flatters himself with expectation of repose in the place of his nativity:—the merchant thinks of enjoying quiet after all his anxieties in his country house; even the cit indulges the thought of retiring from the smoky town; and could capital think, it would in like manner, anticipate its expenditure in embellishing and improving landed property and estates.

Every day's experience shews that knowledge suddenly acquired is of a very suspicious cast; if extensively acted on, it more frequently injures than benefits the possessor; while skill, the *net proceeds* of slowly formed habit, is a guide, whose lessons are to be solicited, remunerated, and obeyed.

Whether we are inclined to admit in the unqualified sense maintained by Mr. Loudon, that "Agriculture in Scotland, is conducted on more scientific principles than in England:—that "the Agriculture of the Northern districts is allowed to be superior to what is practised in the Southern," or, whether we believe that circumstances of soil, climate, and market, may be equally studied in both parts of our island, is of no importance. As demand creates the produce, so does demand controul it:—because, that species of produce will always be best worth the farmer's attention, if his land will raise it, which is most steadily in request, in that market, to which he has most convenient access:—and the raising of this species influences all his operations. By this remark we do not mean to impugn the merit of the Scots husbandry, though we leave uncastigated the hyperbolic assertion that "Agriculture has derived, is deriving, and will derive more benefit from it, than has been accumulated since the days when Adam first wielded a spade."

The principal subjects contained in this volume are, 1. An account of the buildings and improvements executed on Tew Lodge farm, Oxfordshire, in 1808-

9-10. 2. Woodhall farm, in Middlesex, a property requiring distinct management from the former, and containing 350 acres, only. 3. Kenton Farm, in the same county. These are followed by *Ideal* plans of farms on newly enclosed commons;—on lands embanked from the sea; with particulars of the extensive undertaking by Mr. Madocks, at Tré Madoc, in Carnarvonshire;—and sundry other proposed improvements of minor importance, in different places, some in England, others in Scotland.

It appears from Mr. L.'s history that he was not restricted by the parsimony or prejudice of his patron in the improvements he proposed on Tew Lodge farm. He had a *carte blanche* for his operations; and he appears to have been well satisfied with his proceedings, though he did not continue tenant long enough to see them completed; being bought out by his landlord, in February 1811. The extent of the estate must have exceeded 3,000 acres. Every part of it, we learn, stood in great need of draining; roads, likewise, were totally wanting; the fields were shaped in a manner ill suited to the surface; and their soils and fences were crooked and badly disposed as to shelter, surface, drainage, free circulation of air, and general effect. A nursery for forest trees and thorns was obviously, says Mr. L., a desideratum in this part of the country.

Under these circumstances our author divides his improvements into agricultural, horticultural, and harmonious, or that attention to effect in making improvements which contribute to the order, elegance, and picturesque beauty of the whole.

On the subject of roads, as means of access to distant parts, and of fences or hedges, with respect to their effects on the land they enclose, we approve our author's practice. It is certain, that the smaller divisions into which lands of the same qualities are but too often parcelled, are injurious, on the whole, to an extensive farm, and mortify a spirited farmer. By clearing away many hedges from the petty enclosures, Mr. L., in the instance of Woodhall farm, added *fifty* acres of productive soil, to the 350 of which the farm consisted; he removed a proportionate quantity of cover for vermin, and he obtained a better exposure to the influence of the sun and air for his fields.



The tenant also, (observes Mr. L. in another place,) by this operation obtains a quantity of rich earth, formed by the deposition and decay of spray, leaves, weeds, &c. which, when spread on grass lands, proves nearly as efficacious as rotten dung. Even the thorns are chopped up and mixed with earth, in some cases; and in others, covered with earth, and burnt in the manner of charcoal, thus forming an excellent manure, consisting of calcined clay, alkali and carbon.

All promising timber trees our author every where retained, as of course, and by judicious selection and accompaniment, they conduced to the improvement of the general scenery. We consider this part of his plan, under due restrictions, as clearly entitled to approbation.

On the high grounds, (says Mr. L. speaking of Tew Lodge farm,) the fields were made from fifteen to twenty acres each: in the sheltered slopes, and in the hollows, they were from twenty to twenty-five acres. The fences were, in most cases, run in a direction from north to south, in order to shelter the fields from the east and west winds. A plantation also formed the northern boundary of the estate, and already afforded protection from that quarter: and the south winds seldom or never prove injurious.

The two longest sides of a field should be parallel, to avoid short ridges at the angles: and the fences should be laid out so far in unison with the slope of the surface as to admit the descent of the water in the furrows. If an ascent be very steep, the ridges will require to be formed diagonally across it, and sometimes the fences also: at other times, or in adhesive soils, when water does not sink in the earth, both hedges and ridges should be formed directly across the declivity, to cut springs by the ditch, and to prevent the water, in the furrows, from acquiring such rapidity in its course as to wash away the most valuable part of the soil. In altering fences, the separation of lands of different qualities or for different purposes, should also be kept in view.

Speaking of roads Mr. L. observes very justly, that

The object to be kept in view when planning them is, to form a communication between the farm yard and every field, or at least every *shift* or class of fields of the farm. In heavy soils they ought to touch at every field, but in a large farm of light soil where several fields lying together, are under one shift or crop, it will be sufficient to touch at that one of them which is nearest the yard. Where a farm is not hilly, these objects are

best attained by keeping the roads in the internal part; for a farm in the form of a circle, or of a square, with an angle of each field meeting in the centre would require no farm roads, but merely a lane from the public road to the farmery.

The lands which compose this farm; consist of two steep banks facing each other, with a hill at one end, thrust in as far as the centre of the farm; thus forming three vallies, with their respective hills or banks. To have formed the roads, therefore, either in the centre of the vallies or on the top of the hills, would have been equally improper, though it undoubtedly seemed to be the shortest mode of communication with every part of the farm. But, to have descended from the hills to the vallies, and ascended from the vallies to the hills, with manure or produce, would have been nearly impossible, and at all events unprofitable. Hence the necessity of forming the roads on the sides of the hills, and conducting them nearly on a level, or sloping them only as much as was necessarily occasioned by the different elevations of the public road and farm-yard.

Thus they admit of easy access from the fields on each hand, and though the teams may have a hard pull on entering or leaving a field, yet, in either case, having once gained the road, they then draw with comparative ease. Though these hills were very steep, yet I found no difficulty in carrying out manure and bringing home corn with a single horse cart, using only an extra horse and boy at the entrance to each field. Hence in this case *an extra expense in roads may be said to save half the labour of cartage.*

We believe, that this system of leveling is becoming general, where it is possible, in our public roads. The increased distance caused by sweeps more circuitous than formerly, is amply compensated by diminished wear and tear of tackle, carriages and horses. Mr. L. has not adverted to this saving; but, it is unquestionable, that it effects a proportionate economy to individuals and to the public, and on a small scale as on a large one. Mr. L. made one side of his roads particularly *hard* for winter passage, or for loaded carts; on the other side he used less substantial materials. His sowing them with grass seeds, for the sake of pasture, is an instance of frugality that will rather be admired than imitated, by *southern* improvers.

In repairing these roads, three things were particularly attended to. To avoid delay in beginning; to suffer no water to stand in any part of the road; and to fill up the ruts to

the level of the road only, and not above it. This practice, in one year, will render any road complete, and a trifling annual expense will afterwards keep them in repair.

This is saying much; notwithstanding the propriety of the rules prescribed, *one year* is too short a period for such happy results. On the combination of buildings for this farm we can give no opinion, as ocular inspection alone can estimate their conveniences. The whole appears to have been laid out on a scale of magnificence, which certainly *seems*, though probably it does only seem, to oppose some of the frugal principles established in other parts. The corn-thresher and bruising machine, and bean-breaker, and straw-cutter, the boiler, &c. for steaming potatoes, are the most approved in their kinds.

The mangers for the horses are placed on the ground: this is conformable to the appointment of nature; for a horse never was designed to strain his neck upwards to gather his food, but to collect it from the mead, toward which his neck has a natural tendency. But, what is of more importance to the community than even the management of horses, is the management of man; and we honourably distinguish the rational methods taken by Mr. L. to improve the disposition of his younger labourers.

A number of single men being generally employed on a large farm, a house for their use becomes necessary. They sleep, two in each stable, over the horses. Men, thus situated, may have much comfort added to their condition by their master's allowing them milk and common vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes, and, if they will use it, oatmeal. By the example of some Scotch plowmen, who lodged in that house, several young natives were reclaimed from the ale-house, and its concomitant extravagancies, to the more frequent use of milk, vegetables, and oatmeal, according to the Caledonian custom; and also to a taste for, as well as to the means of providing, better clothing, and the more rational entertainment of reading.

For Mr. L.'s method of preparing the paper with which he roofed his houses (by boiling, in a mixture three fourths of tar, to one fourth of pitch), we must refer to his work: the durability which he attributes to such slight materials much exceeds what we should have expected. He acknowledges, however, the combustibility of the coating: this he might have

diminished, perhaps, removed, by employing that species of moss which is grown on the shingle roofs of the huts in Sweden; it never takes fire; and is, under all circumstances, a *dampener* of ignited matter, which it usually extinguishes, almost immediately on contact.

Our readers will gather from these remarks, that however we may approve parts of Mr. L.'s management, not every one of his inventions meets our recommendation. We find, nevertheless, some amusement in his proposal for issuing commands from his bed-room window to his servants at half a mile distance, by means of a French horn; or rather, to use his own words "with a French horn first direct the attention of his party, and then give orders through a speaking trumpet." Should this custom become fashionable, much might it delight passing travellers, who would participate *con amore* in the reprimand given to Tom Slouch for quitting the plough tail to clamber after a bird's nest: or in the command to help the old blind mare out of black-mud pond, and to shew her into the lane leading up to the barn. We advise, too, that the tone of each landholder's instrument, be distinct, and appropriate as well as musical; lest some malicious wag, skulking behind a hedge, should play off a *hoax* on the undistinguishing louts, and call them all in to dinner at the mansion, or give them notice of approaching jugs of ale, at a moment when such an entertainment was the furthest from their master's intention.

The most distinguishing feature of the Berwickshire husbandry is that of alternately laying lands down to grass, for some years, till they rather fall off in their produce, and breaking them up for arable, till they need a greater quantity of manure, or *forcing*, than is judged proper, or is found convenient. By this procedure, they are repeatedly refreshed, and revived, without that immense cost, which some lands require; and they have almost always a crop on the ground, of some kind, to meet the expences, which allow of no interval.

We shall state the advantages of this system, in our author's own words.

I conclude this account by stating, that in adopting the Scotch implements, and pursuing the Berwickshire system of husbandry, I did not neglect such variations in both, as

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experience and observation had taught me to adopt from the practices of different parts of this country. That the Scotch system, or that of alternate grass and tillage, is decidedly superior to all others for land under aration, will not admit of a doubt by any scientific agriculturist of liberal information and experience. The application, however, of this system of ancient grass lands, on strong clays, alluvial flats, or marsh lands, ought to be made with the greatest caution, for though all grass lands (irrigated grounds excepted) that are sufficiently dry to admit of tillage, will furnish more produce under alternate grass and corn, than under either alone, yet mixed husbandry in general requires more capital, greater skill and attention, and is attended with more risk, than either grass or corn alone. Lands also, which have been in grass for twenty years and upwards, when first broken up, are sometimes deficient in regard to quantity of produce, and generally so in regard to quality—because tillage acting as a stimulus on the dormant powers of the soil, produces what may be called a *violent ebullition* [!] of corn, weeds and insects *reciprocally acting upon one another*. But this exuberance is soon reduced, and then the crops are as certain and good as on the best arable lands, while in effecting this reduction a quantity of manure will be obtained from each acre broken up, capable of invigorating double the extent of those lands constantly under tillage. If old tillage lands, or lands recently broken up, after being subjected for two or three years to corn crops, are laid down to grass, or sown with clover for one or two years, more hay per acre will be obtained, or stock supported, than from the richest meadows:—when the hay or grass declines, break up for corn;—when the corn declines, lay down with grass; thus alternately applying *tillage* as a stimulating, and *laying down with grass* as a recruiting quality. As hints to proprietors of old grass lands, I beg leave to submit my opinion.

1. That all light free working soils, adapted to the culture of turnips or potatoes, and all upland grass lands, of middling quality, may advantageously be broken up, in whatever situation; as on such soils three times as much produce will be obtained as by an alternate course of grass and tillage, as by either in perpetuity.

2. That till the effect of breaking up grass lands of the above description, on the prices of produce is known, and especially on the price of artificial hay, it will be prudent to preserve all meadows of the best quality, especially on strong clays, and near large towns. This caution becomes necessary, as it is probable that artificial hay will fall, and natural hay rise in value, as aration comes to be better understood, and also, that if the prac-

tice of breaking up grass lands were suddenly to become general in a country, the markets would be glutted with produce. Farms, changed from grass to alternate husbandry by employing more capital in their cultivation, would, independently of low markets, occasion a fall in the price of land, from the want of capital to occupy it. Doubtless all these evils would soon effect their own cure; but it is desirable to avoid them as much as possible.

3. All lands that have been above ten years in grass, will be most advantageously broken up by paring and burning—as the surest mode of destroying the seeds of weeds, and the larva of insects. My late father in proceeding to improve the meadows of Kenton-farm, began by breaking up with the plough for oats; experience has taught me to begin by paring and burning, and the first year sowing wheat. His rotation was intended to be 1 oats; 2 fallow, 3 wheat; 4 to 9 grass; 10 oats; 11 fallow; 12 wheat; 13 to 19 grass.—Mine 1. After the first crop of hay is removed, pare and burn for wheat: 2 wheat; 3 fallow; 4 wheat; 5 to 10 grass; 11 oats or wheat: 12 fallow; 13 wheat; 14 to 19 grass, &c.; reserving, however, in both cases, a considerable portion of rick old meadows, as such to be used both for hay and pasture. Three reasons may be given why paring and burning would not occur to a Scotch farmer, as the best mode of breaking up old grass lands; first, there are few if any old grass lands in Scotland; second, insects are not so *luxuriant* and pernicious in that climate; and third, oats, thrive better in the colder and more moist atmosphere of that country, and are more valuable when brought to market.

This practice, it may be observed, is not restrictively the property of Scotland: we believe that it may be found in parts of most of our English counties: and we know that many excellent practical farmers in the districts around the metropolis, have long employed the principle, though somewhat diversified; and have occasionally found the advantages of it, to an amount which has induced us to lay it before our readers, for their consideration, and we hope for their benefit.

Mr. L. complains of prejudices against Scottish farming, as powerfully acting in the south of the island: in proof that we are not influenced by such prejudices, we have stated his observations at length; and indeed have allowed to his volume a full proportion of our pages. We must, therefore, pass over his management of other experimental farms,

(all of which he seems to have quitted before they were brought to perfection according to his ideas,) his thoughts on laying out lands newly enclosed, from commons; on lands embanked from the sea, &c. That they contain valuable hints is true; but that all the self complacency Mr. L. appears to reap from them, is unimpeachable, will be doubted by the fastidious; while the parsimonious will be induced to wish that he had abated somewhat of that pomposity, to which they will, when angry, apply a harsher term; and that he had been content with laying their pockets under a contribution less heavy on account of paper and print, though beautiful; and of *colourable pretensions*, to which the ignorant only will apply that commendatory epithet.

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*Hints for the Formation of Gardens and Pleasure Grounds.* With Designs in various Styles of Rural Embellishment; Glass Houses, Hot Walls, Stoves, &c. 4to. Price £2. 8s. Harding: London, 1812.

In this work Mr. Loudon has condescended to consult the taste, or the necessities of a much more humble class of the Public, than he contemplated in that which forms the preceding article. The undertaking to lay out small plots of ground, does not appear to be so arduous as to require all that study which Mr. L. has bestowed on it. The form and situation of such confined spots usually determine their divisions, and can be known only from inspection. Much of the present work is, therefore, in our judgment, a waste of talent. A few good plans for imparting character to a dead flat, or other uncharacterized space of ground, might be acceptable; but to meet that difficulty our author has not put forth his strength. We have no desire to see trees clipped into shapes of men, beasts, birds and flower pots. Such devices are never natural, never pleasing; good taste abhors them. The old French style shall never, by our verdict be suffered, much less shall it be patronized, in the United Kingdom.

The best part of the volume is the list of plants, with their prices; by which an Amateur is enabled to please his fancy in selection. But this perhaps some will think, could have been obtained at a small expence, from any of our eminent seedsmen, in the metropolis. We certainly

have seen something very like it, and apparently equally useful, though not so handsomely printed, as that which Mr. L. has taken the trouble to compose.

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*A Dissertation on the Prophecies relative to Antichrist and the last Times, with a Treatise on the Seven Apocalyptic Vials.* By Ethan Smith, A. M. 8vo. Pp. 380. Charlestown, Massachusetts, North America, 1811.

A VOLUME from America referring chiefly to what is passing in Europe, is calculated to rouse curiosity. Situated in the midst of events rapidly passing, and immediately interested in them, as all Europeans must be, we hardly dare to trust ourselves, in the estimate we form of men and things, though we anxiously endeavour to obtain every necessary for directing our judgment; and also, to allow each authority, its proper weight, and order. But America may be considered as placed at a distance from the scene of action, sufficiently great to admit the formation of a more sedate and satisfactory opinion. The mind may take advantage of cooler moments: it need suffer nothing from hurry or perturbation: concern for personal safety or for the consequences of events, may be excluded; while a sense of safety allows opportunities of considering and reconsidering as well principles avowed as objects brought forward.

We have, for ourselves, declined indulging a spirit of speculation, concerning the purport and application of the prophetic predictions. They are to us, for the greater part, sealed books; and before they can be unsealed, many preliminaries must be settled, which require much historical, geographical, and critical knowledge and industry. It is not enough, in our humble apprehension, to attach a text from Daniel to another in the Revelations; to adduce the evidence of Peter or of Paul, in phrases or passages disjoined from their original connexion; to shew that this appellation (supposedly) agrees with this character of modern times, and that appellation with another character who now figures on the passing scene. We demand proof of our warrant for transposing events originally relating to eastern states, from them to western countries. — Is it



likely that a prophecy intent on the fate of Nebuchadnezzar, or of his kingdom of Babylon, should include in it, predictions of what still awaits Italy, France, England, and America? If indeed, the discovery of America had formed a part of that prophecy, the enquiry might proceed on satisfactory grounds, and be brought to a satisfactory issue; but while an event so momentous and so leading in its nature, is not even hinted at, what reason have we for believing that subsequent events of minor importance are enlarged on? Chronology and Geography are the two eyes of History, and they are the guides of all who attempt on rational principles to explain prophecy. Where the order of events is broken, or entangled, the inferences suffer in strength and clearness; where the scene is shifted in a manner not authorized by the original writer, the movements are confused, violent and incongruous. Truth suffers, though imagination may triumph. Such reasons justify us in suspending our opinions on questions so difficult: nevertheless, we acknowledge with pleasure, that we seldom take up a work, on the subject, as abstruse as it is, without obtaining some information, or viewing some things with greater satisfaction than before.

Many of his sentiments Dr. Smith has received from Dr. Faber; and it will doubtless be no small satisfaction to that learned writer to know that his arguments have made converts, and found supporters, as well in public as in private, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Dr. Smith fairly and modestly states his pretensions in his preface.

The author of the following work is not insensible of the perils of the times, and the delicacy of his subject, at such a day as this. Permit him once for all to protest, that he is not knowingly governed in the least, in any thing he has written, by the party interests of the day. He solemnly disclaims every such motive; and confidently appeals to all, who for about twenty years have known the tenor of his public ministry, and of his life, that he is no party man; nor did he ever attempt to figure in politics. What he has written, is written under a solemn conviction of the infinite weight of evangelical truth, and of his accountability to God, as a minister of the gospel. From an attempt to answer some questions publicly proposed, relative to the increasing fanaticism and infidelity in

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our States, and the most potent remedies against them, my pages have gradually increased into a volume. I am indebted to Mr. Faber for my conviction, that the prophecies concerning Antichrist, instead of being exclusively applicable to the Romish hierarchy, designate an atheistical power of later date; and am indebted to him for finding in Dan. xi. 36., a prediction of this atheistical power; and finding a fulfilment of it in the French nation.

From this apology the well-informed reader is prepared to expect an application of the character of Antichrist to Regenerated France, and her present Lord and Master. We shall submit the purport of the author's labours in his own words.

The succeeding predictions (Dan. xi. 38.) the French nation have precisely fulfilled. They soon fell under a military despotism, and have become a great and terrible empire. The people who magnified themselves above God, and all legitimate authorities, have received their foreign god, their emperor, from an origin which *their fathers knew not*; and have honoured him with gold, and silver, and precious stones, and pleasant things; or with imperial magnificence. A Corsican youth, of ordinary descent, was admitted to an under office in a company of artillery in the republican French army. His activity at the siege of Toulon, in 1793, excited the attention of the national agents, and he was advanced. His subsequent rise was rapid. Within a few years the French received him, and honored him, as their First Consul. And his subsequent imperial magnificence, his victories, and his distribution of the nominal crowns of his conquered nations to his kindred and favorites, appear fully to accord with the forecited passage, Dan. xi. 38, 39. *And a God whom his fathers knew not, shall he honour with gold and silver and precious stones and pleasant things. Thus shall he do in the most strong holds, with a strange God, whom he shall acknowledge and increase with glory. And he shall cause them to rule over money, and shall divide the land (earth) for gain.* In the whole of the passage forecited from this chapter, relative to the infidel power, we find a train of particulars, which have been fulfilled, in their order, in France; but which, I believe, have never been fulfilled in this order in any other nation; and there now appears no human probability that they can ever be fulfilled in any other nation.

Have we then any reason to doubt of the correctness of applying the passage to the French nation? and especially considering the origin of their revolution, which will by and by be noted. When this is considered, we shall find also that in the French, as far as

they have proceeded, we behold an inceptive fulfilment of the prophecy in Rev. xii. concerning the devil's coming down to the earth in great wrath; and of the prophecy in Rev. xvii. concerning the beast, that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, and is bearing the papal harlot to her execution. The gross infidel system, instigated by the great dragon, in the former of these passages, has most strikingly appeared in France, and appears to be fulfilling in what has been called the christian world. And the features of the beast in Rev. xvii. are conspicuously prominent in that nation, so far as they have proceeded. Examine the prophetic picture; then look at the French nation, and you will be constrained to say, the picture there has its original; the prediction, its accomplishment. The seventh head of the old Roman beast, continuing a short space, has been verified in the Terrible Republic. The succeeding head, numerically the eighth, but yet of the seven, being the sixth healed from its deadly wound, is now presented before our eyes. This new beast from the bottomless pit, of scarlet color, covered with the deeds of blasphemy, forming to himself his ten horns, bearing the papal power to his execution, with the world wondering after him, is now upon the stage, manifested with dreadful precision. And the events of Rev. xviii. are fulfilled, or fulfilling. Some of the most important parts of the dominion of papal Babylon have indeed been exhibited to the world, as the *habitations of devils, the hold of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean and hateful bird*. The *rod of iron* for the work of judgment there implied, is presented before the nations. *Papal Babylon has fallen*; and the judgments of God on Papal nations are in the most conspicuous train of fulfilment.

Every part of the volume is fraught with arguments in support of these propositions. To say the truth, we have in perusing it been almost startled, at the variety of *beasts*, and the multiplicity of *horns*, which the writer has called up in array before us. We recommend to the emperor and king to cause this book to be translated, and to read it carefully; therein, as in a mirror, he may see his own beastly image; and assuredly he will not get the idea of his many horns, out of his head, to the last day of his life. He may here find that last day, also; for certainly Antichrist is to be overthrown and to perish in Palestine, says our author: but, when he proceeds to affirm page 207, that "The French, and the nations which constitute the French Empire, may properly be said to have been the natural

descendants of Magog, Meshech, and Tubal, since the northern barbarians overran, and settled in those nations, in the fifth and sixth centuries," we desire further information. What is the true country of Meshech?—what European territories did the natives of that true Meshech over-run? and when?

The pious author concludes his volume with practical inferences, which are good at all times; such as the duty of repentance and reformation:—*Faithfulness in the government of our literary institutions*:—vigilance in public ministers of Christianity;—steadiness and docility in private professors, &c. &c. To these exhortations, we cannot possibly make any objections, and to the second it is our lot to know that much importance is due.

Though we have suggested the improbability that America should be the subject of Asiatic prophecy, yet we by no means undervalue the testimony of the reverend writer, as to the Gallic and Atheistical Machinations detected in the United States. The evil consequences of Gallic preparatives, America is now actually reaping, if our conjecture be right; but what they might have been is, probably, not fully understood by any individual in that country, or in this. We extract a few paragraphs from among many.

A letter from a man of the first respectability in New England, written in 1798, says, "Illuminism exists in this country, and the impious mockery of the sacramental supper, described by Mr. Robison, has been acted here." The writer proceeds to state that his informant, a respectable mason, and a principal officer of that brotherhood, declares, that among the higher orders of masons in this country, this piece of Illuminism (the mockery of the holy supper) is at times practised. And that this was decisive proof of illuminism in America; as the celebration of the holy supper was not in any sense a part of the rites of original masonry.....

A lengthy official communication was intercepted, from the illuminated lodge Wisdom, in Portsmouth (Virginia), to the illuminated lodge the Union of New York; in which were all the names of the officers and members of the lodge Wisdom, together with their horrid seal, in which were emblems of carnage and death.

The letter also mentions another lodge of this order, the *Grand Orient of New York*, which had instituted (probably in the heart of our country) at least fourteen other lodges, as the lodge *Union*, to which the intercepted

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letter was addressed, was the fourteenth branch, instituted by the Grand Orient of New York. How many more than fourteen the Grand Orient of New York had instituted, was not ascertained. It appears in the letter, that the lodge Wisdom of Portsmouth kept their agent in France, to communicate from their mother lodge, the Grand Orient of Paris, all needed instruction. Their motto accompanying their seal is significant; the literal rendering of which is this, "Men believe their eyes farther than their ears. The way by precept is long, but short and efficacious by example."

A worthy gentleman in Pennsylvania, thus writes to his correspondent in New England: "On the occasion of the election of citizen M'Kean, an altar was erected on the commons, on which the statues of liberty and peace were placed. Large libations were poured on the altar by the priests of liberty, who were clothed in white, with red caps, stuck round with sprigs of laurel; after which an ox was sacrificed before the altar, and his flesh divided among a thousand citizens, while many republican toasts were drunk by the company. The ox was likewise adorned with garlands, according to the Pagan ritual."

I lately received the following information from a respectable man of my acquaintance, and his wife, both of whom are professors of religion. They inform, that about ten years ago, their son had occasion to reside for some months in \*\*\*\*\*, a capital town in one of the middle states, and that when he returned, to their great astonishment and grief, he returned an *Atheist*, as he has ever since remained, neglecting and despising all religious order. They learnt from him, that while he was in that capital, he became conversant with a society there, instituted under French agency, with a view to propagate the sentiments which he had imbibed. He spoke to his parents of his attending an entertainment in that society, at which the guests were about sixty; and such an entertainment, in point of elegance, as he never before saw, the plate being of immense value; from which we may infer, that the members of that society were persons of affluence and rank. After their son returned home, he went and resided, for several years, in an old town, in a state adjacent to that in which his parents reside. There a society was instituted (as the parents learn from their son) of the same nature with the society in which he had imbibed his atheism, and embracing some very influential characters. This society instituted a printing office in a neighbouring town, for the purpose of justifying French measures, and of propagating the sentiments of their order. This was

about the time the envoys of President Adams were rejected by France. These parents informed, that their son often suggested that such societies were *abundant*, and were going to prevail through our country, and was very confident, that within twenty years, not a gospel minister would be supported or heard in our nation, but that such ministers would be *pointed at*, as they walked the streets. He asserted, also, that all religious order was an imposition, which would soon be abolished. Such were the impressions, which this man received from the society in that capital of a middle state. The fullest confidence may be placed in the correctness of the above account.

We leave these statements, with the inferences they support, to the judgment of the considerate. That the "Volcano which should destroy all the four quarters of the globe," would refrain from visiting America, only the puerile mind could imagine. The intention of the "benevolent genii" who furnished the elements of that destructive torrent, was to extend its "renovating effects" throughout civilized society wherever extant. No country was to be exempt; and we fear that America herself, as one of the quondam friends of France, will have little reason to congratulate herself on her ultimate escape from this dreadful visitation.

Dr. S. seems to have been at a loss to ascertain the *ten horns* (symbols of power, or royalties) rising from the head of the mysterious beast. His collection leaves selection to his reader. He reminds us of the Eaton Showman, whose box contained all the princes of Europe; but when asked by his customers, "which was the King of France? and which the King of Spain?"—he answered, "which you please, Gentlemen, which you please."

The following arrangement of titles and of dislocations and creations of kings is reported in letters from Germany to have been determined on between the Emperors of France and Austria.

Napoleon I, Emperor of France, &c. King of the Romans.

Francis II, Emperor of Austria and Franconia, and co-protector of the confederation of the Rhine.

The Archduke Charles King of Spain, and of the Indies.

Joseph Napoleon to be King of Italy.

Ferdinand IV. to be restored to the throne of the two Sicilies.

Joachim to be King of Poland.

Engene to be King of Macedonia.

Louis Napoleon to be King of Bavaria.

The hereditary prince of Bavaria to be King of Holland and Berg.

Jerome Napoleon to be King of Wirtemberg.

The King of Wirtemberg to be King of Westphalia.

The grand duke of Baden to be King of Switzerland.

The King of Prussia to cede Silesia to Austria.

Gazette of July 3, 1810.

Here are several more than *ten* proposed vassal kingdoms. But it is hardly probable *Macedonia* will be to be reckoned among the horns of the Antichristian beast. And it is not probable the duchy of Wirtemberg will be to be reckoned a distinct horn of this beast.

Exclusive of these, *ten* are above enumerated. But several of these *may* be consolidated into one; and some other kingdoms be added. When it shall be found complete, it is probable their number, including France, will be found to be *ten*.

By way of shewing that we *could* treat on subjects so mysterious and deep, and that we do not decline them from defect of genius,—O no!—we shall add our list of the *ten horns*, taken from Buonaparte's family, exclusively, *videlicet*.

1. Napoleon Buonaparte. *France.*
2. Joseph Buonaparte. *Spain.*
3. Lucien Buonaparte. *[England?]*
4. Louis Buonaparte. *Holland.*
5. Jerome Buonaparte. *Westphalia.*
6. Le Roi de Rome.
7. Paulina Buonaparte. *Borghese.*
8. Eliza Buonaparte. *Florence.*
9. Caroline Buonaparte. *Naples.*

And at this moment, when conjecture hesitates on whom to fix as the tenth, comes out the following edict, attributed to the horn bestower: of its application our readers will judge.

*To the Polish Nation.*

"POLES!—I will confer upon you a king.

"I will extend your limits.

"Your country shall be greater than it was in the days of Stanislaus.

"The Grand Duke of Wortzburg, our uncle, shall be your king.

"This Sovereign has bestowed upon us his friendship; he has proved it by his conduct, and by his attachment to the Common Cause. His troops are now placed at our disposal; unite yourselves with them, and never revive the ancient animosity which was encouraged towards his subjects, and which extinguished the glory of your ancestors.

"NAPOLEON."

*Historical Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Court of France*, during the favor of Madame de Pompadour; from Original Papers preserved in the Port Folio of Madame La Maréchale D\*\*\*. By J. Soultavie, the Elder. Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. 423. Lindsell, London: 1812.

THE translator of this volume is, we conceive, a foreigner, and imperfectly acquainted with the extent of British Literature. We remember to have read forty years ago, *Private Memoirs of the Marquise de Pompadour*, translated from the French, to which the present work adds little, if any thing, material. Some of the anecdotes we have seen better told; and various *additions* are necessary, to developeth their influence on Events, even then supposed to be of moment, but their full importance not discovered till shewn by succeeding incidents of incalculably greater predominance over the destinies of the French nation, and of Europe, itself.

The false policy of Louis XIV. laid the foundation of the French revolution: the superstructure was brought to a very forward state by the Regent Duke of Orleans; continued by Louis XV.; and the fabric was completed by the American war of Louis XVI. To survey this progress, at a marked period of it, may be instructive; and such no doubt is the opinion of the translator of Mr. Soultavie's work.

The scenes it exhibits are disgusting, the characters it develops are infamous. It is hard to tell whether weakness or wickedness predominates; but, the combination of both in a Sovereign entrusted with the happiness or misery of millions of men is afflictive. We leave it as a problem to be solved, whether books, by which the criminal interior of Courts is laid open, do more harm or good to nations: that they tend to lower the respect due to place and office is certain: but they may prove warnings to august personages lest they sin against the dignities of their station. Those who are acquainted with the intrigues and plots of the profligate courtiers around him, to seduce Louis XV. at first, will contemplate his subsequent turpitude with emotions not void of pity, and will charge on Richlieu and



his gang much of the ruin that ensued. Those who recollect the disgraceful follies, extravagancies and crimes of his dotage-days, will recognize the consequences of vice, formed into habit by indulged sensuality, and obeyed contrary to every consideration of decorum, and every remonstrance of conscience. The picture of the slave to his passions, in ordinary life is revolting: it is the true Centaur; the brute runs away with the man; but in higher life, in exemplary station, it is infinitely worse. Every folly, beheld through the mist of public report, is magnified; every vice partakes of the qualities of rumour, which busies itself in describing it with variations so multiform, that it is the same and not the same; itself and yet another. Example is the most forcible of all precepts: and when it emanates from exalted rank, thousands follow it, borne by the tide of giddy fashion. When it is of a description to pollute a people, the natural consequences are inevitable; and the Demon of destruction rejoices at the approach of gratifications suited to his taste. We never could contemplate without horror, the portrait of a painted prostitute; or of her paramour. Inexpressible is our disgust at the debauchee who wrecks his infamous passions on the weakness of childhood; who mingles the solemnities of ritual religion—befitting females *not entered on their teens*, with the premeditated ruin of their morals, their peace of mind, and their health. M. S. does not know the number thus immolated in the *Parc aux Cerfs*; nor what that horrid institution cost the Royal Treasury *i. e.* the nation. We have seen statements of both: and what it has since cost the Royal Family, is notorious to the whole world. Mde. de Pompadour was the patroness of Voltaire; of the sect rising to crush Christianity:—she was right; for Christianity was incompatible with her character, her views, and her reminiscence. By birth a bastard, though her mother was a married woman; by intention and intrigue a prostitute; or as a Swiss Centinel told her plainly "*La Putain du Roi*;" by degradation an associate pander of the basest description:—such was the woman to whom the French Court paid its adorations, yet all the while affected to call itself a Great nation!—And what shall we say of the King?—the translator shall

speak for us:—it is part of his apology in his Preface for publishing a work so little to the honour of a crowned head.

Her history presents to the world a moral picture, highly and universally interesting and important. It demonstrates that power and splendor are but poor substitutes for the testimony of a good conscience. *It admonishes Princes what they ought not to be, and Nations what they ought not to endure*: while it shews their Rulers how insecure and unsteady are the most seemingly consolidated foundations of power, when corruption and speculation mark, in the Government, a total disregard to the interest of the Subject. It proves how a Prince, though, like Louis the XVth, naturally of a good disposition, when he gives himself up to a boundless gratification of his looser desires, and to a thorough abandonment of all morality, may bring on, even in the most attached people, a hatred, contempt and detestation of Monarchy, and the very name of Royalty. What an awful warning to the remaining governments of Europe, at this momentous and truly terrific crisis!

To this vain, selfish, ignorant, low-lived, abandoned, revengeful \* woman, the King sacrificed his ablest Ministers one after another. For her was he alienated from his Queen, his Children, his Clergy, and his most faithful Counsellors. He fell into torpor, little short of insensibility. He became invisible to his people, whom he feared to behold; and he sunk to the grave with a ruined constitution, a reckless mind, and an execrable reputation.

Amid this general profligacy of the French Court, the mind rests with complacency on one character, and that an ecclesiastic, whom it is but justice to distinguish by our applause.

Madame de Pompadour obtained a promise from the King that he would banish the Archbishop of Paris, and she took her measures so well that the weak and credulous Prince put his promise into execution. The King, however, sent Monsieur de Richelieu, who was a warm friend of the Prelate's, to him to prevail on him to yield a little for the sake of peace, at the moment when he was the most determined on the subject of the celebrated certificates of confession, which he required of the dying, before the *vaticum* could be administered to them. I have proof that on this occasion the inflexible Prelate

\* In our early days we were acquainted with victims of her revenge, who sought refuge in England; where they resided till her death. *Rev.*

gave for answer to Monsieur de Richelieu, "Let them erect a scaffold in the centre of my court yard, and I will ascend it in support of my privileges, in the execution of my duties, and in obedience to the dictates of my conscience."

The Prelate was so enthusiastic, that he would have abided by his assertion.

Had all the King's friends been equally faithful to their duties, France might have been spared the miseries of its later days.

From the baser scenes described in these memoirs we willingly turn away; and shall extract a few articles which interest us as Britons. It can do us no harm to recall us to our minds the introductory incidents to that emulation of every thing English which is now the *rage* in France, as it is throughout the Continent. The following *accurate* account of our Squares, with the spirit of rivalry in consequence, is too appropriately French, to be passed over.

It had been represented by those travellers who had been in London, that in the religious revolution of that city, the Monks and Nuns having fled, or been driven away, the English converted their churches and their gardens into superb squares; which is the term given to large open spaces, adorned with statues and laid out in grass plots, and gravel walks.

It was proposed in France to surpass the English improvements, to suppress all the Benedictine Convents but one, to do the same by the Capuchin Convents, and to convert the gardens and vast spaces of ground attached to these Convents, into public squares, which would be of great utility both in promoting the circulation of air, as well as in the operations of commerce. The foul atmosphere of Paris in Summer, is solely to be attributed to the close and crowded manner in which the lower order of people are lodged; but the Archbishop of Paris, and the religious orders themselves, opposing this plan of contracting their abodes for the accommodation of the public, threw obstacles in the way which Madame de Pompadour did not endeavour to get the better of.

It was also proposed to decorate the gallery of the Louvre, by placing there the works of the first masters of the different schools of Europe, but this grand plan was instantly opposed by the remonstrances of the principal painters of the day, actuated by a base spirit of jealousy, which ever is the bane of this class of persons; so that Madame de Pompadour abandoned this plan as she had done the other.

A plan of a much more magnificent nature was laid before her, that of *re-building the*

*City of Paris*, the narrow and disgusting streets of which bear no small resemblance to the Lutetia [mud-town] of the Franks. The plan as proposed to her was as follows: in the first place a general ground plan was placed before her, in which were marked those buildings that were intended to be preserved, such as the Church of Notre Dame, &c.; there were to have been covered spaces for foot-passengers, with balconies above them forming the first floors of the houses.

Rich associated companies were to purchase large square lots of houses in the middle of streets, and to pull down the old edifices, and rebuild them according to the new plan: as the purchase-money would have been very small, and they were to have the selling of the new houses, exclusive of the materials of sixteen churches which were to be suppressed, their profits, what with the speculations for the ground and the rebuilding the houses, would have been immense; but from the opposition (which indeed was to be expected) of the Chapter of Notre Dame, and of the Clergy, the King refused his consent to the execution of the plan. It was also intended to pull down all the houses on the bridges and quays, and to open a street, which would join that of Tournon to that of de Seine, which would have formed one of the finest and best proportioned streets of the City, and would have had the College of the Mazarin on one side, and the Luxembourg on the other. The King was quite insensible and indifferent to this plan.

To those plans before-mentioned, others were added; such as that of choosing, at certain distances, spaces of ground, where four streets met, to form large openings, which would have been executed at no other expence than the purchase of the ground, towards which, the proprietors of the corner-houses would have been obliged to contribute, in proportion to the increased value of their houses.

This easy and cheap way of building would have changed the Capital, still so gothic and so unseemly in the old parts of it, into a city which would have had no equal in Europe. It was argued in favor of this plan, that it would greatly contribute to the health of the inhabitants; and it was proved that the disorders which every summer make such ravages in Paris, have their origin in the filth of certain quarters of the city, where the gutters are foul, the houses of the mechanics, so crowded on each other, and the stagnant air so confined at the bottom of streets full of mud, and wet or damp at all seasons, from their being so narrow, and having the houses on each side, four or five stories in height; so that the City of Paris is ever the Lutetia to the Ancients, or the city of filth.

Those who have any respect for Bu-

naparte and his measures, may trace in them a conformity to this and other plans formed under the kings of France for the improvement of their metropolis; and for maintaining and increasing their influence among the Parisians. What Louis XV. declined, partly because overawed by the expence, the Corsican executes, taught by the events of later years, and needing an artificial support to his authority, in common with all usurpers. The despotism of his character has realized much which the French monarchs might wish for, but could never accomplish. Perhaps, when the balance is struck, these improvements are no great drain to his treasury. His professed antipathy to British goods is another instance of his condescending imitation; for we have read that when it was proposed to Louis XIV. to allow the introduction and wear of articles of Indian manufacture, he granted permission to the hangman *only*, on days of public execution, and while he was engaged in his office. But no such patriotism, it seems, was transmitted to Louis's descendants; and this writer affirms that Mde. de Pompadour

Has been justly reproached with having done all in her power to destroy our silk manufactures. The Southern Provinces, particularly those on the banks of the Rhone, are only enabled to pay their taxes by the produce of their silks; these silks go to Lyons and give animation to the commerce of France. All the Courts of Europe, and all the nobility of the universe, make use of these rich and superb manufactures of Lyons, for the purpose of full dress; but some English noblemen, on their travels through France, having been introduced to her, made her a present of some of the finest Indian chintzes, and made her believe that she looked much handsomer and much younger when she was dressed in them in *negligés*. Madame de Pompadour, therefore, wears no longer any thing but chintz *negligés*; it is no longer our French manufactures that Madame de Pompadour is dressed in; the mode which emanates from her *boudoirs* must therefore operate in crushing our industry, and destroying our arts, even in our most distant provinces.

We incline to think that English manufactures were increasing in reputation and fashion, on the Continent generally, at the time to which this supposed partiality refers, and that the utmost in the power of France, since the peace of 1763, was to maintain the fashion of her own commodities against her own population.

The following anecdote shows that English Statesmen are not always so ill informed as foreigners suppose.

The King proposes wagers in the Council; and says to Monsieur de Choiseul, "Let us lay a bet Monsieur le Duc, that such an operation will be determined on in the Cabinet of St. James's"

"Ah! Sire," replies the Duke, "I can assure your Majesty, they have not even a thought of such a thing——." "Not a thought of such a thing!" said the King, "there, read that;" taking out of his pocket (into which, in those days, neither Madame de Pompadour, nor the little girls, as yet presumed to put their hands) a dispatch, which contained a most circumstantial account of what had passed at St. James's, and of the orders which had been given in consequence, and read it aloud to Monsieur de Choiseul, in full Council.

The King obtained this intelligence by means of a private correspondence, which he carried on separate from that of his ministers, in every Court:—it was the effect of his fear, his jealousy, his anticipation, no less than of his policy.

And now before we close this article, it may not be amiss to reflect that Mde. de Pompadour was a personage by no means singular:—neither her arts nor her profession died with her. A description of her *charms* may therefore be of use, at least, to distinguish by means of their manners those hyænas of the sex, whom to avoid, and from whom to escape, is a duty imposed by morals, a happiness enjoined by policy, and even enforced by necessity: *Virtus est vitium fugere*.

This woman had studied her own countenance with such success, that she could throw into it every expression that circumstances required, and she could dress up her features at pleasure.

Did she wish to draw the attention of the King? She assumed the forms of beauty by merely preserving the calmness and tranquillity of her natural countenance, and this calm aided the display of her numerous fine features.

Did she wish to render this tranquil air more seducing? She had recourse to the astonishing variability of her eyes, and of every feature in her face, and to those natural movements which skilful connoisseurs term vivacity; and this addition rendered the beauty of her divine figure more striking.

Madame de Pompadour was therefore a fine woman by nature and at will, or handsome and lively, either separately or alternately; this was the fruit of lessons that

her mother had given her by the means of actresses, celebrated courtesans, preachers, and lawyers. This diabolic woman had searched amongst all those professions which require striking and varied physiognomy, for persons capable of giving lessons of their art to her daughter, that she might truly make her "*a morsel for a King*"—a morsel that would govern a weak prince, who was already termed, in the familiar circles of Madame de Etioles, "*King Pétaut*" (*Le Roi Pétaut*); in short, to make of her a woman so irresistibly seducing, that, without endeavoring so to do, she had in her youth rendered her husband passionately enamoured of her person, as afterwards desiring so to do, she inspired the King with the same sentiments.

That languishing and sentimental tone of voice which is so pleasing, and which, in certain circumstances, has such power over all mankind without exception, was so peculiar to Madame de Pompadour, that she could assume it at pleasure, and that with such effect, that she possessed, what is rarely to be found at Court, and what in literature is entitled, *the gift of tears*; but this gift the lady only possessed in the same manner as excellent players possess it, in the presence of an observing audience, who mark the impression that they seem to feel. Louis the XVth, in this point of view, formed the audience of Madame de Pompadour; how then was it possible that a King thus indolent and inactive should resist the sway of an actress of this kind, when this dangerous woman, according as circumstances required, or at her pleasure, could be handsome and pretty, (*belle et jolie*) at the same time; or not only extremely handsome and pretty, but also remarkable for her vivacity or her languor? These different characters formed, when necessary, the variations of her countenance. She could be at will, haughty, imperious, tranquil, coquettish, froward, sensible, curious, attentive, according as she gave to her eyes, her lips, or her forehead, such an inflexion, or such a motion, or such a degree of openness; so that, without altering the attitude of her body, her pernicious face was a perfect Proteus.

As to her conduct and carriage, as lady of honor to the Queen, she never could be, nor ever will be any thing but a *Grisette*—for *her manners are bourgeois*. Monsieur de Mauépapas has told her so; and he has gone further, for in the songs he made on her, he told her that she had received the education of a trull.

She has no care but for the present; the future sometimes interests her, but as she does not believe in a futurity, she cares very little either what will be said, or what will be written about her after her death. She has a favorite adage that she is ever repeating, "*After us the flood.*"

Solely occupied with the present, and eager after praise, flattery, and respect, real or feigned, submission voluntarily extorted, she presents herself in a saloon of company, takes her seat at table, or enters a circle with the arrogant air of a bold and presuming woman, who seems to say to those around her, "*Here I am, it is I.*"

\* \* There are Episodes in this Volume narrating the attack on the King by Damiens, his punishment, &c. in which happily we find no interest; as we find no counterpart in the more humane treatment of prisoners, and mode of executing criminals, sanctioned by the laws of this favoured island.

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*The Country Pastor*; or Rural Philanthropist: a Poem. By W. Holloway. Small 12mo. pp. 129. Price 5s. Gale and Curtis, London, 1812.

MR. HOLLOWAY writes from the impulse of poetic feelings; from what cause he publishes we do not know. But we know, that there is merit enough in certain passages of his work, to induce us to wish that some inflexible friend had argued with him line by line, and thought by thought, ere other passages had been presented to the public. The general character of his performance is pleasing; it is pious and irreproachable. That it is marked by uncommon fertility of imagination or strength of language, we do not say. There is a want of distinctness in parts, and the *progress* of the Village Pastor from early life to venerable age, is wanting. More than that—a clergyman's existence does not terminate with his death: his precepts and exhortations live in the memory of his parishioners for many years; and his practices, if he have fulfilled the duties of his station, are quoted long after his decease. Mr. H. might, with great propriety, have finished his poem by glancing at such recollections, by gathering a succeeding generation around his tomb; repeating the comments on his virtues of those who remembered him. Perhaps few finer closes to a poem of this kind could be suggested, than the gradual diminution of such remembrance, and the slowly fading image of their venerated pastor from the recollection, the memory, the tradition of the village. This, too, might be enlivened by the thought that his converts were treading in



his steps, and pressing forward to meet him in realms of unmingled felicity. The author confesses himself "a humble layman:" we believe a member of the sacred profession could have hinted at many things both painful and pleasing in the lot of a country pastor, which have escaped Mr. H. He shall however plead his own cause with the reader.

With regard to the present performance, it may not be superfluous to say, that it originated in the Author's mind from the impression that "Christianity is the only source of vital Philanthropy," and that a truly pious and liberal-minded Country Clergyman is one of the greatest blessings, as well as ornaments, of the community. The sphere of his usefulness, both in a temporal and spiritual sense, is most extensive; and, when he faithfully executes his commission, he is the true *Philanthropist*, and justly entitled to that honourable distinction. In the adoption of the clerical character, the Author has studied to avoid indulging a party spirit on the one hand, or stooping, on the other, to the false courtesy and false candour of the times, by throwing a veil over the errors and vices of those who 'minister in holy things' for sordid and secular purposes. In the language of a clergyman of the Established Church—"He rejoices to see the different denominations of Christians, who hold the Head, and agree in the essentials of our most holy faith, striving together for the propagation of it, at home and abroad," convinced that "Real Christians need only be brought into contact, to enable them to discover that they are all 'true men,' and members of the same household of faith; and that uniformity of heart and affection is more attainable, and infinitely more important, than uniformity of opinion, respecting outward modes of worship."

Mr. H. has extended his views from "wild Spitzbergen's melancholy shore," to "The sable outcasts of Angola's shore," to the "jungles, hills, and dells," of India: and his allusions include beside the series of Bible History, many references to later times. Mr. H. inclines to promote his "meek Theophilus" to "cathedral honours:" we doubt whether they might not do him more harm than good. The following is his character, in what we think his happier state.

..... With resignation pure,  
In yonder vale he holds an humble cure;  
And there, in peace, he leads his little flock  
To living streams from Israel's hallowed rock;  
Raises the fallen, dispels their frail alarms,  
And 'bears the tender yearnings in his arms;

In all their sorrows takes an anxious share,  
Enjoys the comfort, and divides the care.

In brass or marble—vain of Fame's award—  
Let Pride her deeds of charity record,  
'Tis to this 'Son of Consolation' given,  
To be the sacred almoner of Heaven,  
Who bids the silent streams of bounty roll,  
In secret channels, to the thirsty soul;  
While staggered Envy drops her venom'd dart,  
With means to spare, to mark the boundless heart.

Say you Religion wears a gloomy grace,  
Spleen in her eyes, or languor in her face?  
Behold the man who travels in her ways,  
And gives to God the portion of his days,—  
Throned on his brow sweet Cheerfulness is seen,  
Warm is his bosom, and his soul serene.

Joy of his friends, and envy of his peers,  
A son of many hopes, and prayers, and tears,  
He spent his morn of life, in studious lore,  
Where Cam, meand'ring, laves his classic shore,  
Drank deeply of the Heliconian spring,  
And 'woke the raptures of the tuneful string:  
But soon escaped from Dissipation's throng—  
Escaped the tempter's bait, the Syren's song—  
With uncontaminated mind, he fled,  
In these sequestered shades to rest his head,  
And share, amid the best of blessings given,  
The approving conscience, and the smiles of Heaven.

Husband, and Parent, are the names he bears,  
And dear in each the Man of God appears;  
Beneath his roof, connubial faith, long tried,  
With all the tender charities reside;  
His frugal 'Wife is like the fruitful vine,'  
Whose tendrils round the guardian elm entwine;  
Like olive-branches fair, with fruitage crowned,  
The Children of his love his board surround.  
One orphan girl, snatched from the world's rude  
scorn,

Sweet as the breeze, and ruddy as the morn,  
A happy inmate of the household lives,  
And to her patrons cheerful service gives;  
Adopted daughter—'scaped a thousand snares,  
Their choice she honours, and their name she  
bears.

Though here Economy her sway maintains,  
No niggard spirit in this mansion reigns,  
Of old by some rude Village Vanbrugh raised,  
When walls of flint, and gable roofs, were praised.  
Low is the porch, with clustering house-leek o'er;  
Wainscot the passage—ruddy brick the floor.

See, on the left, an ancient hall expand,  
Where Hospitality extends her hand,  
When ranged around the grateful poor appear,  
To share their pious donor's annual cheer:  
The parlour, on the right, with sweet flowers  
drest,

At seasons welcomes the selected guest,  
Who, in the social hour, delights to find  
That charm supreme, sweet intercourse of mind.

A few choice books that decent study grace,  
Where first the Sacred Oracles have place;  
The Fathers next in goodly order stand—  
A faithful, time-tried, venerable band;  
And next the works of an immortal line—  
Sage, Orator, Historian, and Divine;  
But from the toils of subtle Sophistry,  
And Heterodoxy's lore, his shelves are free;  
From Dulness' theme, and Folly's mushroom  
throng;

The tale immoral, and licentious song;  
While Taste and Piety a garland twine,  
And sterling Worth and solid Learning shine.  
Blest be the bold Reformer's hand that broke  
Detested Celibacy's iron yoke,  
And gave the Priesthood family and wife,  
Home-comforts, and the sweets of social life!

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*Calamities of Authors*; including some  
Inquiries respecting their Moral and Li-  
terary Characters. By the Author of  
"Curiosities of Literature." 2 Vols. 8vo  
Pp. 324. Price 16s. Murray, London:  
1812.

WHOEVER looks abroad among men  
and obtains a general acquaintance with  
life, will find innumerable causes for  
anxious reflection; which he may in-  
dulge till his anti-social feelings rise to  
little less than discontent with his con-  
dition, if not to hatred of his fellow men.  
A partial view of the mechanism of so-  
ciety, may find portions of the machine,  
retrograde; and soon the head becomes  
dizzy, the eyes swim, and fancy describes  
the whole as inadequate to its purpose,  
as detrimental instead of useful. There  
is no state of life, no profession, no order  
of talents, no strength of connection by  
blood, or by interest, that is, or can be  
exempt from calamity; and were the  
members of the most fortunate and pros-  
perous society (judging from appearances)  
to publish their true history, it would be

found that they have experienced the vi-  
sits of calamity, in common with others;  
and that the accidents of time and life,  
have extended even to them without ex-  
ception.

Often have we wished that it were pos-  
sible to trace the progress and penetrate  
the feelings of the men of business, which  
compose the mass of this immense me-  
tropolis. As opportunity served, we have  
carried these wishes into execution, for  
our personal satisfaction. In the Strand  
and Cheapside, we have noticed the most  
prominent names that figured in gilded  
characters. We have seen some remain  
firm for years; and there they are still:  
others have glittered for a term, longer  
or shorter, till the Gazette has enrolled  
them among its "Whereas's."—They  
have sunk to rise no more; and after strug-  
gling, as we suppose, with straitness  
and adversity, they have ended their days  
amidst penury and woe. We have seen  
merchants, whose fathers left them hun-  
dreds of thousands, with connexions ready  
formed;—and bankers whose capitals were  
absolutely unquestionable—we have seen  
these, reduced to poverty, and beholden  
to the eleemosynary bounty of strangers,  
for the pittance necessary to existence—  
and sometimes "in exile," annexed as a  
condition.

The misfortunes which flesh is heir to  
attach on all, with less inequality than  
is often supposed: the heavy strokes of  
"calamity" fall on the dull and heavy,  
equally as on the sprightly and ingenious.  
No station of life is exempt from the vi-  
sitations of disease, from the consequences  
of errors in judgment, from the mischiefs  
attendant on simulated friendship, or the  
evils of natural phenomena. The sum-  
mer's sun scorches all equally; and the  
winter's cold freezes without distinction.  
Many an ingenious artisan, who was no  
author, has pined in obscurity; and many  
a tale of woe has been told by the di-  
ligent, the parsimonious and the plod-  
ding. But these have perished, and their  
memorials with them: the public ear was  
never solicited by their complaints; and  
posterity knows nothing of their sufferings  
or their fate. Very different is that class  
of men to which these volumes refer.  
They record their complaints; and there-  
by perpetuate them. They inform the  
whole world of their griefs, and de-  
scribe themselves as singularly ill-treated,

and oppressed beyond endurance. They say truth, when they state the distresses of their profession; but they are too little acquainted with what passes in the breast of others, to form that comparison which might temper their lamentations; and they look too little into their own hearts and conduct, to form a correct judgment on facts, or to deliver a just verdict in the cause between Fortune and themselves.

From the learned and liberal professions, from every branch of the polite arts, each in its turn, have we heard complaints of expectancies disappointed, and hopes, lawful, honourable hopes, annihilated.—But we have heard the same from tradesmen of every description, from merchants of every class, from those who till the ground, who have been ruined by bad seasons, and those who plough the ocean, who have scarcely brought home their lives: so far, then, all sustain an equal load of life's evils.—But, have all the commercial men whom we have known, become bankrupts? Have all our farming acquaintance seen their harvests fail? Has no member of the liberal professions whom we recollect a student, risen to wealth and honours? How many who now ride, have we seen walking, how many count their thousands, who (or their fathers) counted their pence? We are persuaded, that if the learned and industrious compiler of these dismaying volumes, were inclined to cheer our hearts with a selection of men of genius, who have started from obscurity to splendour, from want to abundance, he knows of ample materials for the purpose.

But, perhaps, Mr. D'Israeli proposes by the circulation of these terrific narrations, to deter rash and over-weening youth, from engaging in the labours of the pen, as a profession; from depending for support on the uncertainties of literature. The intention is benevolent. With this view we recommend his volumes. They contain much to startle the timid, and more to regulate the inexperienced. They present a picture not pleasing but instructive.

Nevertheless, to speak freely our minds, there are natural causes to which most of the ordinary calamities of literature may be traced. Mr. D'I. himself gives examples of some. A spirit of enmity and rivalry, of envy and detraction, is but too common among writers;—it pro-

duces a counteraction, which shows itself in discord and malevolence. Can men of discord and malevolence be happy? Mr. D'I. detects the conspiracies of rival authors to ruin each other in the opinion of the public: yet while polluted by such turpitude, they accuse the public of insensibility to their *unmerited* sufferings! They abandon morals; they relinquish that trust-worthy character, which alone gives dignity to public men; and then they wonder that those who best know them stand aloof when the consequences of their self degradation, come home to their own bosoms. Men of the world *must* consult prudence in preference to friendship, on many occasions, when their hearts feel the distinction painfully enough. It is so in every other walk of life; why should it not be so in literature?

From the number of proper instances of "calamities" then, we exclude all who having failed in other professions, have sought refuge in letters; all who never brought adequate talents and information into the concern, as the stock in trade necessary to adequate returns; and all who being mere lads when they hazarded the adventure, had no experience by which to be guided. Could persons of either of these descriptions have succeeded in any profession? Certainly not. We shall endeavour to explain and confirm our opinion from instances before us.

Look on the fate and fortune of Amhurst. The life of this "Author by Profession" points a moral. He flourished about the year 1730. He passed through a youth of iniquity, and was expelled his college for his irregularities: he had exhibited no marks of regeneration when he assailed the university with the periodical paper of the *Terra Filius*; a witty Saturnalian effusion on the manners and torism of Oxford, where the portraits have an extravagant kind of likeness, and are so false and so true that they were universally relished and individually understood. Amhurst, having lost his character, hastened to reform the morals and politics of the nation. For near twenty years he toiled at "The Craftsman," of which ten thousand are said to have been sold in one day. Admire this patriot! an expelled collegian becomes an outrageous zealot for popular reform, and an intrepid Whig can bend to be yoked to all the drudgery of a faction! Amhurst succeeded in writing out the minister, and writing in Bolingbroke and Pulteney. Now came the hour of gratitude and generosity!

His patrons mounted into power—but—they silently dropped the instrument of their ascension. The political prostitute stood shivering at the gate of preferment, which his masters had for ever flung against him. He died broken-hearted, and owed the charity of a grave to his bookseller.

Now, what could be expected on behalf of "a youth of iniquity"—a "lost character"—a man who was the engine of a party? Exactly what happened: his patrons, who knew his vices, knew his deserts too well to trust him. He had abused every body: what principle should restrain him from abusing them? [Has he no counterpart in the present day?] But, that the undeserving are not always thus punished, is clear enough from the opposite character of Arnall, whom our author has coupled with Amburst: equally profligate, equally unprincipled, but more fortunate.

The captain of this banditti in the administration of Walpole was Arnall, a young attorney, whose mature genius for scurrilous party-papers broke forth in his tender nonage. *He received above ten thousand pounds for the obscure labours of four years; and this patriot was suffered to retire with all the dignity which a pension could confer.* He not only wrote for hire, but valued himself on it; proud of the pliancy of his pen and of his principles, he wrote without remorse what his patron was forced to pay for, but to disavow.

That this is a "calamity" we grant:—but the public was the party entitled to complain.

A few select instances, whether of profit or of loss, extraordinary, in the opinion of mercantile men prove nothing.—They are in the habit of striking balances and averages: whoever will do the same between authors and booksellers will find cause to demur to the sentiment re-echoed by Mr. D.I. from former writers, that "authors continue poor, and booksellers become opulent."—In proportion to the general profits on capital obtained in our country, booksellers are not opulent. Their trade is too speculative, too hazardous: a few may be opulent; but not the greater number. Can that trade be generally lucrative, in which within two years (last past) payments have been stopped, exceeding £300,000, in five or six houses, only?

Our author supports his position by enumerating articles that have been for-

tunate speculations: has he ever compared the number of such with that of the unfortunate? are they ten, or twenty, to one?

The following facts will shew the value of Literary Property; immense profits and cheap purchases! The manuscript of Robinson Crusoe ran through the whole trade, and no one would print it; the bookseller, who, it is said, was not remarkable for his discernment, but for a speculative turn, bought the work, and got a thousand guineas by it. How many have the booksellers since accumulated? Burn's Justice was disposed of by its author for a trifle, as well as Buchan's Domestic Medicine; these works yield annual incomes. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold in the hour of distress, with little distinction from any other work in that class of composition; and Evelina produced five guineas from the niggardly trader. Dr. Johnson fixed the price of his Biography of the Poets at two hundred guineas; and Mr. Malone observes, the booksellers in the course of twenty-five years have probably got five thousand. I could add a great number of facts of this nature which relate to living writers; the profits of their own works for two or three years would rescue them from the horrors and humiliation of pauperism.—It is, perhaps, useful to record, that, while the compositions of genius are but slightly remunerated, though sometimes as productive as "the household stuff" of literature, the latter is rewarded with princely magnificence. At the sale of the Robinsons, the copy-right of "Vyse's Spelling book" was sold at the enormous price of £2,200. with an annuity of *fifty guineas* to the author! A Spaniard, kissing the hands of Mr. Vyse, would wish him a thousand years for this annuity! But can we avoid recollecting, that many a fine genius is darning his own stockings?

We could greatly lengthen this list: we know an *eighteen penny* volume that has cleared *eighteen hundred pounds*, in four or five years; and we have heard of an authoress, who held her own copy, receiving a *hundred pounds* yearly for a *four shilling* tract. But are these common occurrences? by no means. On the other hand, we have known thousands of pounds expended on works—to sell less than one hundred copies. So in other business we have known ten thousand pounds cleared by a single pattern of a gown; but how many have never paid for the wood the block was cut on? So report states that Beeralston mine is now yielding silver ore by the foot square, as



fast as the workmen can dig it up; but how many mines have buried fortunes and ruined their undertakers?

We pursue these reflections no further: we have seen the literary world somewhat intimately for more than half a century; and we affirm that the greater part of the calamities complained of by authors may be charged on themselves: and that the most vociferous were never the most meritorious. The public has been told that the poet died of a broken heart, £2,000 in debt: no; it was the *gamester*:—this man was starved; but had he not been a pander to vice? that man rotted in jail; but had he not fixed his dependence on a prostitute? One describes himself as “a human being not free from faults and follies:” he might have added much more in the way of confession, as we well know of our personal knowledge. The really liberal, ingenious, and learned, are unfortunate when they have no other dependence in life: such characters, however, are rare.

The first object of these volumes, we presume, was to bring the unwary to a stand; the second, to combine some very amusing instances of character; and in this Mr. D.I. has succeeded.

He considers our literary property as originating under Elizabeth. He revives anecdotes of the ludicrous controversy between Tom Nash and Gabriel Harvey. He gives due honour to Orator Henley; and due castigation to Horace Walpole. He delineates Dennis, the critic, to the life; and he exposes the enmity of Stuart to Dr. Henry, fairly and fully. Prynne, Toland, Steele, and many others pass in review before him; and he distributes his favours or his buffets with considerable dexterity, and strict intention of justice. He is not knowingly incorrect; but when he charges Smollet with “debasing his name by selling it to translations which he never could have read,” we suppose he alludes to the *Telemachus*; but this we know to be Smollett's; and could direct him to where he may see the engravings prepared for that edition:—a total loss to the artist and his family, because unfinished, to this day.

The volumes are chiefly valuable for the original information they contain: that which refers to late writers, especially; and that which Mr. D.I. has collected from letters, &c. not heretofore published.

As a specimen of the amusing, we insert extracts from our author's account of that eccentric character, Orator Henley, once the sport, the fashion, and the folly of the town.

*Disappointed Genius takes a fatal Direction by its Abuse.*

How the moral and literary character are reciprocally influenced, may be traced in the character of a personage peculiarly apposite to these inquiries. This Worthy of Literature is Orator Henley—who is rather known traditionally than historically. He is so overwhelmed with the echoed satire of Pope, and his own extravagant conduct for many years, that I should not care to extricate him, had I not discovered a feature in the character of Henley not yet drawn, and constituting no inferior calamity amongst Authors.

It will surprise when I declare that this buffoon was an indefatigable student, a proficient in all the learned languages, an elegant poet, and, withal, a wit of no inferior class.

Henley was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and was distinguished for the ardour and pertinacity of his studies; he gave evident marks of genius, and had the honour of addressing a letter to the Spectator, signed *Peter de Quir*, which abounds with local wit and quaint humour. I have discovered a more elaborate production, during his residence at Cambridge, in a poem entitled, “*Esther, Queen of Persia*.” The author had not attained his twenty-second year, when it was published amidst graver studies; for three years after, Henley, being M. A., published his “*Complete Linguist*,” grammars of ten languages.

He officiated as the Master of the Free-school at his native town in Leicestershire, then in a declining state; but the improvements he introduced were quite original. He established a class for public elocution, recitations of the classics, orations, &c.; and arranged a method of enabling every scholar to give an account of his studies without the necessity of consulting others, or of being examined by particular questions. These miracles are indeed a little apocryphal; for they are drawn from that pseudo-gospel of his life, of which I am inclined to think he himself was the apostle whose acts he celebrates.—His grammar of ten languages was now finished; and his genius felt that obscure spot too circumscribed for his ambition. He parted from the inhabitants with their regrets; and came to the metropolis with thirty commendatory letters.

Henley probably had formed those warm conceptions of patronage in which youthful genius cradles its hopes. Till 1724 he appears, however, to have obtained only a small living, and to have existed by translating and

writing. Thus, after persevering studies, many successful literary efforts, and much heavy task-work, Henley found he was but a hireling Author for the Booksellers, and a salaried "Hypdoctor" for the Minister; for he received a stipend for this periodical paper, which was to cheer the spirits of the people by ridiculing the gloomy forebodings of Amhurst's "Craftsman." About this time the complete metamorphosis of the studious and ingenious John Henley began to branch out into its grotesque figure; and a curiosity in human nature was now about to be opened to public inspection. "The Preacher" was to personate "The Zany." His temper had become brutal, and he had gradually contracted a ferocity and grossness in his manners, which seem by no means to have been indicated in his purer days.—His youth was disgraced by no irregularities—it was studious and honourable. But he was now quick at vilifying the greatest characters, and having a perfect contempt for all mankind, was resolved to live by making one half of the world laugh at the other. Such is the direction of talents without principles.

He first affected oratory, and something of a theatrical attitude in his sermons, which greatly attracted the populace; and he startled those preachers who had so long dozed over their own sermons, and who now finding themselves with but few slumberers about them, envied their Ciceronian brother,

"Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands."

He was offered a rustication, on a better living; but Henley did not come from the country to return to it.

The most extraordinary project was now formed by Henley; he was to teach mankind universal knowledge from his lectures, and primitive Christianity from his sermons. He took apartments in Newport-market,\* and opened his "Oratory." He declared,

"He would teach more in one year than schools and universities did in five; and write and study twelve hours a day, and yet appear as untouched by the yoke, as if he never bore it."

In his "Idea of what is intended to be taught in the *Week-days' Universal Academy*," we may admire the fertility, and sometimes the grandeur of his views. I possess his Lectures and Orations; they are of a very different nature than they are imagined to be; literary topics treated with great perspicuity, with varied erudition, and have something original and pleasing in their manner. They were, no doubt, larded and stuffed with many high-seasoned jokes which Henley did not send to the printer.

Henley was a charlatan and a knave, but in all his charlatanerie and his knavery, he

\* Near Clare-market, we believe.—Rev.

indulged the reveries of genius; many of which have been realized since; and, if we continue to laugh at Henley, it will indeed be cruel, for we shall be laughing at ourselves! Among the objects which Henley discriminates in his general design, were, "to supply the want of an University, or universal school, in this Capital, for persons of all ranks, professions, and capacities—to encourage a literary correspondence with great men and learned bodies; the communication of all discoveries and experiments in science and the arts; to form an amicable society for the encouragement of learning, "in order to cultivate, adorn, and exalt the genius of Britain;" to lay a foundation for an English academy; to give a standard to our language, and a digest to our history; to revive the ancient schools of philosophy and elocution, which last has been reckoned by Panecrollus among the *artes perditæ*. All these were "to bring all the parts of knowledge into the narrowest compass, placing them in the clearest light, and fixing them to the utmost certainty." The religion of the Oratory was to be that of the primitive Church in the first ages of the four first general councils, approved by Parliament in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth. "The Church of England is really with us; we appeal to her own principles, and we shall not deviate from her, unless she deviates from herself." Yet his "Primitive Christianity" had all the sumptuous pomp of Popery; his creeds and doxologies are printed in the red letter, and his liturgies in the black; his pulpit blazed in gold and velvet (Pope's "gilt tub"); while his "Primitive Eucharist" was to be distributed with all the ancient forms of celebrating the sacrifice of the altar, which, he says, "are so noble, so just, sublime, and perfectly harmonious, that the change has been made to an unspeakable disadvantage." It was restoring the decorations and the mummery of the Mass! He assumed even a higher tone, and dispersed medals, like those of Louis XIV. with the device of a Sun near the meridian, and a motto, *Ad summa*, with an inscription, expressive of the genius of this new adventurer, *Inveniam viam aut faciam!* There was a snake in the grass; it is obvious that Henley, in improving literature and philosophy, had a deeper design, to set up a new sect! He called himself "a Rationalist"—and on his death-bed repeatedly cried out, "Let my notorious enemies know I die a Rational."

His address to the town excited public curiosity to the utmost; and the floating crowds were repulsed by their own violence from this new paradise, where the "Tree of Knowledge" was said to be planted. At the succeeding meeting "the Restorer of Ancient Eloquence" informed "persons in chairs

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that they must come sooner." He first commenced by subscriptions to be raised from "Persons eminent in Arts and Literature," who, it seems, were lured by the seductive promise, that "if they had been virtuous or penitents, they should be commemorated;" an oblique hint at a panegyric puff. In the decline of his popularity he permitted his door-keeper, whom he dignifies with the title of *Ostiary*, to take a shilling! But he seems to have been popular for many years; even when his auditors were but few, they were genteel; and in notes respecting him which I have seen, by a contemporary, he is called "the reverend and learned." His favourite character was that of a Restorer of Eloquence; and he was not destitute of the qualifications of a fine orator, a good voice, graceful gesture, and forcible elocution. Warburton justly remarked, "sometimes he broke jests, and sometimes that bread which he called the Primitive Eucharist." He would degenerate into buffoonery on solemn occasions. His address to the Deity was at first awful, and seemingly devout; but, once expatiating on the several sects who would certainly be damned, he prayed that the Dutch might be *undamn'd*! He undertook to show the ancient use of the petticoat, by quoting the scriptures where the mother of Samuel is said to have made him "a *little coat*," ergo, a *PETTICOAT*! His advertisements were mysterious ribaldry to attract curiosity, while his own good sense would frequently chastise those who could not resist it; his auditors came in folly, but they departed in good humour. These advertisements were usually preceded by a sort of motto, generally a sarcastic allusion to some public transaction of the preceding week.

Dr. Cobden, one of George the second's chaplains, having, in 1748, preached a sermon at St. James's, from these words, "take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness;" it gave so much displeasure, that the doctor was struck out of the list of chaplains; and the next Saturday, the following parody of his text appeared as a motto to Henley's advertisement:

"Away with the wicked before the king,  
And away with the wicked behind him;  
His throne it will bless  
With righteousness,  
And we shall know where to find him."

Once Henley offered to admit of a disputation, and that he would impartially determine the merits of the contest. It happened that Henley this time was overmatched; for two Oxonians, supported by a strong party to awe his "marrow-boners," as the butchers were called, said to be in the orator's pay, entered the lists; the one to defend the *ignorance*, the other the *impudence*, of the Re-

torer of Eloquence himself. Henley found two rivals!—As there was a door behind the rostrum, which led to his house, the Orator silently dropped out, postponing the award to some happier day.

In the second number of "The Oratory Transactions," is a diary from July 1726, to August 1728. It forms, perhaps, an unparalleled chronicle of the vagaries of the human mind. These archives of cunning, of folly, and of literature, are divided into two diaries; the one "The Theological or Lord's days subjects of the Oratory;" the other, "The Academical or Week-days subjects."

It is evident by what follows that the *personalities* he made use of, were one means of attracting auditors.

"On the action of Cicero, and the beauty of Eloquence, and on living characters; of action in the Senate, at the Bar, and in the Pulpit—of the Theatrical in all men. The manner of my Lord —, Sir —, Dr. —, the B. of —, being a proof how all life is playing something, but with different action."

Amidst these eccentricities, it is remarkable, that "the Zany" never forsook his studies; and the amazing multiplicity of the MSS. he left behind him, confirm this extraordinary fact. These, he says, are "six thousand more or less, that I value at one guinea apiece; with 150 volumes of common places of wit, memoranda, &c." They were sold for much less than one hundred pounds; they must have contained many curious sketches. Was the literary curiosity of that day less keen, or was their estimate more exact than the author's?

Such was "Orator Henley!" A scholar of great acquirements, and of no mean genius; hardy, and inventive; eloquent, and witty; he might have been an ornament to literature, which he made ridiculous; and the pride of the pulpit, which he so egregiously disgraced; but, having blunted and worn out that interior feeling, which is the instinct of the good man, and the wisdom of the wise, there was no balance in his passions, and the decorum of life was sacrificed to its selfishness. He condescended to live on the follies of the people, and his sordid nature had changed him till he crept, "licking the dust with the serpent."

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The Letters of the British Spy. Baltimore printed: London, reprinted for Sharpe and Hailes. Sm. 12mo. Price 5s. 1812. [Originally published in the *Virginia Argus*.]

THE ingenuity of the French nation, availed itself of the acknowledged *espionage* maintained by its sovereigns in foreign countries, to plan and execute se-

veral amusing works under the title of *Spies*. Hence we had the "Turkish Spy," the "Chinese Spy," &c. but there is a kind of awkwardness in attaching this character to a Briton, which the author before us does not by his dexterity induce us to forget. A spy is much more likely to engage his attention to the chit chat and small talk of the day, to the anecdotes personal and political in circulation, to those private passages of the lives of eminent men, by which their real character may be estimated when off the public stage, and unseen by the world, than to theories of emerging continents, and alternations of land and water, the antiquity of the globe, the powers and principles of oratory, and other philosophical researches. The title, then, is ill chosen: the mask does not fit the face: no illusion is produced; and pleasure resulting from an assumed but concealed character, well supported, we have none.

It is possible, nevertheless, that the American public may have discovered in these letters greater merit, or more piquant personality than we can. The descriptions of certain lawyers at the Virginian bar, may be, in Virginia, a real treat, though we cannot relish it; and the American printer who has gratified the taste of his countrymen by four editions, may be much in the right, whatever the London re-printers may be.

Whoever looks into this volume for a view of politics, or politicians, for explanations of the moving causes of events after which the world wonders, for intimate acquaintance with public men, or disclosure of state secrets, will be disappointed, as we have been; and under the influence of that disappointment, for which the author may thank his title, we shall do no more than introduce a single passage descriptive of the present state of Virginia: on this we make no remarks; but leave it wholly resting on the credibility of this private correspondent of the Virginia Argus.

But Virginia, my dear S....., as rapidly as her population and her wealth most continue to advance, wants one most important source of solid grandeur; and that, too, the animating soul of a republic. I mean public spirit; that sacred *amor patriæ*, which filled Greece and Rome with patriots, heroes, and scholars.

There seems to me to be but one object throughout the state, *to grow rich*; a passion which is visible not only in the walks of

private life, but which has crept into and poisoned every public body in the state. Indeed, from the very genius of the government, by which all the public characters are, at short periodical elections, evolved from the body of the people, it cannot but happen, that the councils of the state must take the impulse of the private propensities of the country. Hence, Virginia exhibits no great public improvements; hence, in spite of her wealth, every part of the country manifests her sufferings, either from the penury of her guardians, or their want of that attention and noble pride wherewith it is their duty to consult her appearance. Her roads and high-ways are frequently impassable, sometimes frightful; the very few public works which have been set on foot, instead of being carried on with spirit, are permitted to languish and pine, and creep feebly along, in such a manner that the first part of an edifice grows grey with age, and almost tumbles in ruins, before the last part is lifted from the dust; her highest officers are sustained with so avaricious, so niggardly a hand, that if they are not driven to subsist on roots and drink ditch-water with old Fabricius, it is not for the want of republican economy in the projectors of the salaries; and, above all, the general culture of the human mind, that best cure for the aristocratic distinctions which they profess to hate, that best basis of the social and political equality which they profess to love: this culture, instead of becoming a national care, is entrusted merely to such individuals as hazard, indigence, misfortunes, or crimes have forced from their native Europe, to seek an asylum and bread in the wilds of America.

They have only one public seminary of learning: a college in Williamsburgh, about about seven miles from this place, which was erected in the reign of our William and Mary, derives its principal support from their munificence, and therefore very properly bears their names. This college, in the fastidious folly and affectation of republicanism, or, what is worse, in the niggardly spirit of parsimony, which they dignify with the name of economy, these democrats have endowed with a few despicable fragments of surveyor's fees, &c.; thus converting their national academy into a mere *lazaretto*, and feeding its polite, scientific, and highly respectable professors, like a band of beggars, on the scraps and crumbs that fall from the financial table. and then, instead of aiding and energizing the police of the college by a few civil regulations, they permit their youth to run riot in all the wildness of dissipation; while the venerable professors are forced to look on, in the deep mortification of conscious impotence, and see their care and zeal required by the ruin of their pupils and the destruction of their seminary.


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*Simple Minstrelsy.* By Mrs. Cockle.

Author of *Important Studies for the Female Sex*; *Studies from Natural History*; the *Juvenile Journal*; and several other Pieces. 8vo. Pp. 240. Price 10s. Chap-ple, London; 1812.

This lady has contributed so much to the amusement and instruction of the rising generation that we feel a gratification in inserting specimens of her muse addressed to her maturer friends.

TO THE VISCOUNTESS POWERSCOURT.

Where can I place, amid the world's dread storm,  
 These simple flow'rs, that round a wild harp  
 twin'd?

Where trembling ask some hand with guardian  
 form,

Their scatter'd buds, in shelt'ring care to bind?

Where whisp'ring plead, in sorrow's dark'ning  
 day,

That Life's rude tempest, and her wint'ry hours,  
 With blighting touch destroy'd Hope's promis'd  
 May,

And gave to Fancy—but these idler flow'rs.

That these have bloom'd a rugged path to cheer,  
 Entwin'd by Pity round a barbed dart,

With simple tints, yet still to sorrow dear,

Have hung their blossoms o'er an aching heart.

And thus with happier heart, yet kindred views,

An honour'd hand that cheerless way has grac'd,

With cherish'd flowrets of unfading hues,

To shed their fragrance o'er the gloomy waste.

To faithful mem'ry dear, these long shall live,

Whilst Fancy's transient roses fade away;

Or in the warmth thy fost'ring beam can give,

Confess the influence of a brighter May.

Oh! let me, courting thy protecting pow'r,

Consign them grateful to thy flatt'ring care;

Ask its soft aid to raise each drooping flow'r,

And bring them—trembling—hoping—trusting  
 —here.

SONNET.—TO A TEAR.

WRITTEN BY THE SEA SIDE.

Go, mingle with the waves—and in their tide,

To other shores Life's painful story tell;

Or go—and, blending with the waters wide,

Forget the trembling source from whence you  
 fell.

VOL. XII. [*Lit. Pan. July 1812.*]

But should'st thou meet, in this thy wand'ring  
 way,

Some heart like mine, in fancy's promise blest,

See, o'er her path, joy's meteor-radiance play,

And flitting phantoms gay, by pleasure drest.

Ah! then from me, thy treasur'd lesson give,

Of the world's changing hour—hope's treach'-  
 rous form;

Visions, though fair, that charm but to deceive,

Like transient sun-shine, 'midst the wint'ry  
 storm.

Steal from her drooping eye the sister tear,

Then guide her, trembling, yet confiding, here.

TRANSLATION FROM

IL PASTOR FIDO.

*O Primavera gioventu del' Anno.*

DELIGHTFUL Spring! child of the year!

Parent of herbs and flowers,

Thy gayest tints again appear,

Thy gales and fostering show'rs.

Each infant blossom now expands,

Each opening grace is seen,

And sown by Nature's genial hand,

Perfumes the liveried green.

Yet every charm appears in vain,

Though thus by Beauty drest,

For know, remembrance wakes the pain,

Of pleasures once possessed.

Her faithful hand portrays those joys,

Which, ah! too soon are o'er!

And by its magic power destroys

What time can ne'er restore.

Borne on thy purple wings again,

The rosy hours advance,

Whilst wanton Zephyr joins the train,

And courts thy fav'ring glance.

Yet ah! with these no more return

That peace I once could boast;

And vainly still I'm doom'd to mourn

Serenity long lost.

Thy dewy fingers still combine

Each gift for Nature's throne,

And offer at her fostering shrine,

The beauties of thy own.

Yet faded every flower appears,

Which meets my love-sick eyes,

And every tint obscur'd by tears,

A fainter grace supplies.

D

But I (not *they*) no more am gay,  
Too well my heart this proves,  
That heart which now disdains thy sway,  
And yields to none but *Love's*.

How blest, oh! Love! thy soft controul,  
Which captivates the heart,  
If in thy commerce with the soul  
Deceit ne'er claim'd a part;

If when by thee, with rapture fir'd,  
With hopes and pleasing pains,  
And every nerve, by joy inspir'd,  
Is bound in silken chains:

If when, this victory enjoy'd,  
Thou didst not basely fly,  
And leave no bliss to fill the void,  
No relic—but—a sigh:

Yet still more blest ne'er to have known  
Thy soft subduing charms,  
When thus scarce tasted ere they're flown  
To bless a rival's arms.

E'en Hope no more with varying art,  
Her flattering sway maintains;  
No more her influence warms my heart  
Or mitigates my pains.

Each airy fabrick which she rear'd,  
Deluding, she display'd;  
Whilst each gay scene, which once appear'd,  
Look'd lovely but to fade.

Yet haply *pity* might inspire  
The generous, kind design,  
To check the progress of a fire,  
Which warmed a breast like mine.

Too long alas! those meteors blaz'd,  
Too long misled my breast,  
And every thought to transport rais'd,  
But to be more deprest.

By Fancy's hand alike undone,  
I vainly hoped to find  
A form as radiant as the Sun,  
Contain a spotless mind.

TO MRS. REEVE, OF BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

O'er this light wreath whilst many an humble  
flow'r,  
In drooping form, pale mem'ry's hand has hung,  
Oh! she has pictur'd Life's unchanging hour,  
When Peace, and Hope, and Pleasure, all were  
young.

And, tracing many a cherish'd day gone by,  
Like the sad records of departed bliss,  
Has given Reflection's still obtruding sigh,  
To this short morn of promised happiness.

How gay was then the wreath which Fancy wove  
With her light blossoms of unfading hue!  
The bending flow'rets of delight and love;  
Flowers ever fresh and garlands ever new.

And oft to thee, a tributary wreath,  
Her artless offering, young Affection's care,  
Delighted brought—no lurking thorn beneath,  
But twin'd, exulting, Friendship's roses there.

Whilst Taste and Judgment lent their fostering ray,  
I hail'd the influence of an envied spring,  
Nor saw beneath this bright unclouded May,  
The sudden storm succeeding years might bring.

No dark perspective sees Youth's dazzled eye!  
No trusted guide can Hope's light form advance!  
Truth never lent to *this Experience's* sigh,  
Or gave to *that* her retrospective glance.

The storm indeed *has* visited me!—has come  
With more than wintry fury—has destroy'd  
Youth's glowing landscape, spring's luxuriant  
bloom,

And left the Paradise a fearful void.

Though the closed gate, the chast'ning Angel keep,  
Like her's of old, my ling'ring step is found,  
Though doom'd to tread life's pathway rough and  
steep,

Still fondly turning to the hallow'd ground—

Like her, the world before me, I might rest  
Where'er I chose, from the o'erwhelming tide,  
My weary bark—this sacred truth imprest,  
My God, my trust—His Providence, my guide.

Midst friends still kind—still valued—still more  
dear,

From tried affection in the hour of storm;  
Like thee, unchanging—and like thee, sincere,  
Soft messengers of peace, in Friendship's form.

The temper'd breeze again may gently rise;  
The tempest rude be hush'd to sudden rest;  
Hope point again to her unclouded skies,  
And calm the throbbings of an aching breast.

We are sorry our authoress should have  
had so much experience of the sorrows  
of life as her poetry indicates: that she  
may yet see happier days, must be the  
wish of every benevolent mind.

## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Thomas Raffles is preparing for the press, in an octavo volume, *Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Rev. Thomas Spencer, of Liverpool*; including occasional extracts from his papers, &c.

Francis Hardy, Esq. will shortly publish a new edition, in two octavo volumes, of the *Memoirs of the Life of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont*.

Mr. Stephens is preparing a *Life of the late John Horne Tooke*, with whom he lived in considerable intimacy for many years, and has been furnished with several important documents by his executrix.

Mr. Henry Mill is preparing a *Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie*, for upward of seven hundred years; including memoirs of Colonel de Barclay, and his son Robert Barclay, author of the *Apology*, with letters that passed between him and the Duke of York, afterward James II. and other distinguished characters.

## EDUCATION.

Mr. B. H. Smart is preparing for the press a small school book, by which teachers will be enabled to prevent or remove all defects of utterance, and train young persons, systematically, to a distinct, forcible, and polite pronunciation.

The Rev. J. Lettice, D. D. author of "*Letters on a Tour in Scotland*;" the "*Immortality of the Soul*," translated from J. H. Browne, Esq. &c. has in the press a small volume of "*Fables for the Fireside*," to each of which is applied a series of moral cases, a solution to which to be sought previously to any communication of the answers annexed, is intended as an exercise of the talents of investigation and reasoning, for the youth of both sexes at a proper age; with an Introduction to the work, teaching the method of this and other exercises on these Fables, whether at the family fireside, or in the maturer classes of schools and academies.—It will be dedicated, by permission, to the Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale.

## FINE ARTS.

In a few days will be published, by Colnaghi and Co. a *Portrait of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval*, engraved by A. Cardon, from a Miniature, painted in the year 1790, in the possession of Mrs. Perceval.

## HISTORY.

To be published in a few days, the *Annual Register*, or a *View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1804*, being the fourth volume of a *New Series*.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

In preparation, the second volume of the *Ori-*

*gin, Progress, and Present Practice of the Bankrupt Law*, both in England and in Ireland. By Edward Christian, of Gray's-Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law, a Commissioner of Bankrupt, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, &c. &c. The first volume of this work already published, price 12s. contains all the English Bankrupt Statutes to the 11th Geo. III.; the decided cases abridged are annexed in the notes to each section, to which they are referable, with the author's observations upon each case. The second volume will contain all the Irish and the remaining English Bankrupt Statutes, the General Orders of the Chancellor, to which will be subjoined Notes, referring to every material decision in Bankruptcy; to these will be added the most useful precedents, and a copious Index to the whole. The two volumes are intended to form a complete System of the Bankrupt Law, including both Theory and Practice.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Meredith, Esq. Governor of Winnebah Fort, will shortly publish an *Account of the Gold Coast of Africa, and of the Manners, &c. of the Natives*.

A work is in the press entitled, *Ancient Lere*; containing a selection of aphoristical and preceptive passages, on interesting and important subjects, from the works of eminent English authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a preface and remarks.

Mr. John Brady will shortly publish a *compendious Analysis of the Calendar*; illustrated by ecclesiastical, historical, and classical anecdotes.

The Rev. Alex. Smith, of Keith Hall, has in the press a translation of Michaelis' celebrated work on the *Mosaic Law*, in two parts, the first of which will soon appear.

The Report of the Sunday School Union, as delivered at the public breakfast of the Teachers and Friends of Sunday Schools, held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on the 13th of May last; including interesting correspondence, and the speeches which were delivered on the occasion, will be ready shortly. Price 1s.

To be published in a few days, the *Frolics of the Sphinx*; or, an entirely original Collection of Charades, Riddles, and Conundrums.

## POETRY.

About the middle of the month will be published, Witenham-Hill, a descriptive Poem, with Notes, by the late Rev. T. Penycross, M. A. Rector of St. Mary, Wallingford.

## POLITICS.

In the press, and to be published in a few days, dedicated to the Prince Regent, *Six Letters to the Marquis of Tavistock, on a Reform of the Commons House of Parliament*; discussing the best mode of uniting Policy with Principle.—By John Cartwright, Esq.

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The Rev. Wm. Bennet has in the press an improved edition of his *Essay on the Gospel Dispensation*.

James Fayting Gyles, Esq. will shortly publish an *Outline of Arguments for the Authenticity of the New Testament*, with a short Account of the Ancient Versions, and some of the principal Manuscripts.

The Rev. T. Kidd has in the press a volume of *Sermons intended for Family and Village Instruction*.

The Rev. Dr. Draper proposes to publish, in three octavo volumes, *Lectures on the Collects of the Church of England*, delivered in Camden chapel, Cambelwell.

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It is intended, as soon as possible, to publish a *History of Wallingford*, from the earliest times. Persons having authentic documents relating thereto, will greatly oblige the Editor, by communicating them to him, under cover to Mr. J. Bradford, Wallingford; the greatest care will be taken of them, and they will be returned immediately, if required.

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# INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

## STATE OF MORALS, LAW, AND PUNISH- MENTS, AT BENGAL.

July 1811.—Sir James Macintosh, the Recorder of this settlement, in addressing his farewell charge to the gentlemen of the grand jury, observed that “the present calendar was unfortunately remarkable for the number and enormity of the crimes, of which it was the regular and official register.—That during the last twelvemonths, depravity had appeared in various and uncommon forms, before the court.—That part of this increase was rather a transfer of the irregular punishments formerly inflicted at the office of police, to regular trials in that court.—That to frame and maintain an effective and permanent system of police for the crowded, mixed, and shifting population of a great Indian seaport, is a matter of considerable difficulty. That defects in the administration of police which are of long standing require a proportionate length of time, ere they can be eradicated.—That individuals ought not to be criminated for the effects of time and accident on human institutions. And, that it might be useful to review some of the principles of justice as now acted on in India, especially those relating to cases of insolvency, and those relating to crimes to which was annexed the punishment of death.

On these topics the Recorder proceeds to say—“In India no law compels the equal distribution of the goods of an insolvent merchant. We have no system of bankrupt laws.

The consequence is too well known. Every mercantile failure has produced a disreputable scramble, in which no individual could be blamed, because, if he were to forego his rights, they would not be sacrificed to equitable division but to the claims of a competitor no better entitled than himself. A few have recovered all, and the rest have lost all. Nor was this the worst.

Opulent commercial houses, either present, or well served by vigilant agents, almost always foresaw insolvency in such time as to secure themselves. But old officers, widows, and orphans in Europe could know nothing of the decaying credit of their Indian bankers, and they had no agents but those bankers themselves. They therefore were the victims of every failure. The rich generally saved what was of little consequence to them, while the poor almost constantly lost their all. These scenes have frequently been witnessed in various parts of India. They have formerly occurred here. On the death of one unfortunate gentleman, since I have been here, the evil was rather dreaded than felt.

Soon after my arrival I laid before the British merchants of this island a plan for the equal distribution of insolvent estates, of which accident then prevented the adoption. Since that time the principle of the plan has been adopted in several cases of actual or of apprehended insolvency, by a conveyance of the whole estate to trustees, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Some disposition to adopt similar arrangements appears of late to manifest itself in Europe, and certainly nothing can be better adapted to the present dark and unquiet condition of the commercial world. Wherever they are adopted early, they are likely to prevent bankruptcy. A very intelligent merchant justly observed to me that under such a system the early disclosure of embarrassment would not be attended with that shame and danger which usually produce concealment and final ruin. In all cases and at every period such arrangements would limit the evils of bankruptcy to the least possible amount.

It cannot, therefore, be a matter of wonder that a Court of Justice should protect such a system with all the weight of their opinion, and to the utmost extent of their legal power.

One defect in this voluntary system of bankrupt laws must be owned to be considerable. It is protected by no penalties against the fraudulent concealment of property—there is no substitute for such penalties but the determined and vigilant integrity of trustees: I have therefore with pleasure seen that duty undertaken by European gentlemen of character and station.—Besides the great considerations of justice and humanity to the creditors, I will confess that I am gratified by the interference of English gentlemen to prevent the fall of eminent or ancient commercial families among the natives of India.

Since my arrival here in May 1804, the punishment of death has not been inflicted by this Court.

Now the population subject to our jurisdiction, either locally or personally, cannot be estimated at less than two hundred thousand persons.

Whether any evil consequence has yet arisen from so unusual (and in the British dominions unexampled) a circumstance as the disuse of capital punishment, for so long a period as seven years, among a population so considerable, is a question which you are entitled to ask, and to which I have the means of affording you a satisfactory answer.

The criminal records go back to 1756.

From May 1756 to May 1763, the capital convictions amounted to 141, and the executions were *forty-seven*. The annual average of persons who suffered death was *almost seven*, and the annual average of capital crimes ascertained to have been perpetrated was nearly *twenty*.

From May 1804 to May 1811, there have been 109 capital convictions. The annual average, therefore, of capital crimes legally proved to have been perpetrated during that period, is between *fifteen* and *sixteen*. During this period there has been no capital execution.

But as the population of this island, has much more than doubled, during the last fifty years, the annual average of capital convictions, during the last seven years, ought to have been *forty*, in order to shew the same proportion of criminality with that of the first seven years. But between 1756 and 1763 the military force was comparatively small. A few factories or small ports only depended on this government. Between 1804 and 1811, five hundred European officers, and probably four thousand European soldiers were scattered over extensive territories. Though honour and morality be powerful aids of law, with respect to the first class; and military discipline with respect to the second, yet it might have been expected, as experience has proved, that the more violent enormities would be perpetrated by the European soldiery, uneducated and sometimes depraved as many of them must originally be, often in a state of mischievous idleness, commanding, in spite of all care, the means of intoxication, and corrupted by contempt for the feelings and rights of the natives of this country.

If these circumstances be considered, it will appear that the capital crimes committed during the last seven years with no capital execution have, in proportion to the population, not been much more than a *third* of those committed in the first seven years, notwithstanding the infliction of death on forty-seven persons.

The intermediate periods lead to the same results.

The number of capital crimes, in any one of these periods, does not appear to be diminished, either by the capital executions of the same period, or of that immediately preceding. They bear no assignable proportion to each other.

In the seven years immediately preceding the last, which were chiefly in the presidency of my learned predecessor Sir William Syer, there was a very remarkable diminution of capital punishments. The average fell, from about four in each year, which was that of the seven years before Sir William Syer, to somewhat less than two in each year. Yet the capital convictions were diminished about one third.

The punishment of death is principally intended to prevent the more violent and atrocious crimes.

From May 1797 [to May 1804], there were eighteen convictions for murder, of which I omit two, as of a very particular kind.

In that period there were *twenty* capital executions.

From May 1804 to May 1811, there were six convictions for murder, omitting one which was considered by the jury as in substance a case of manslaughter with some aggravation. The murders in the former period were therefore very nearly as three to one, to those in the latter in which no capital punishment was inflicted.

From the number of convictions I of course exclude those cases where the prisoner escaped, whether he owed his safety to defective proof of his guilt, or to a legal objection. This cannot affect the justness of a comparative estimate, because the proportion of criminals who escape on legal objections before courts of the same law must, in any long period, be nearly the same.

But if the two cases: one where a formal verdict of murder, with a recommendation to mercy, was intended to present an aggravated manslaughter; and the other of a man who escaped by a repugnancy in the indictment, where however the facts were more near manslaughter than murder, be added, then the murders of the last seven years will be sixteen.

This small experiment has therefore been made, without any diminution of security to the lives and properties of men. Two hundred thousand men have been governed for seven years without a capital punishment, and without any increase of crimes; if any experience has been acquired it has been safely and innocently gained.

It was indeed impossible that the trial could ever have done harm; it was made on no avowed principle of impunity, or even lenity; it was in its nature gradual, subject to cautious reconsideration in every new instance, and easily capable of being altogether changed on the least appearance of danger. Though the general result be rather remarkable, yet the usual maxims which regulate judicial discretion have, in a very great majority of cases, been pursued. The instances of deviation from those maxims scarcely amount to a twentieth of the whole of the convictions.

I have no doubt of the right of society to inflict the punishment of death on enormous crimes, wherever an inferior punishment is not sufficient—I consider it as a mere modification of the right of self-defence, which may as justly be exercised in deterring from attack as in repelling it.

I abstain from the discussions in which benevolent and enlightened men have, on more sober principles, endeavoured to shew the wisdom of, at least, confining the punishment of death to the highest class of crimes. I do not even presume, in this place, to give an opinion regarding the attempt which has been made, by one whom I consider as among the wisest and most virtuous men of

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the present age, to render the letter of our penal law more conformable to its practice. My only object is to shew, that no evil has hitherto resulted from the exercise of judicial discretion in this court. I speak with the less reserve, because the present sessions are likely to afford a test which will determine whether I have been actuated by weakness or by firmness, by fantastic scruples and irrational feelings, or by a calm and steady view of what appeared to me the highest interests of society."

How far these reasonings of the learned judge affect the consideration of the same question at home, we presume not to say; but the inference of the general diminution of crime, compared with the increase of population, is too pleasing to be lost, or to be buried in oblivion: it ought to be extensively published, and well considered by the philanthropist and the statesman."

#### A MOST BEAUTIFUL BIRD FOR PRIVATE SALE :

*A master of languages; and wonderfully endowed with a native dialect, powers of conversation, &c.*

To be sold at Cannanore, a most extraordinary bird, called a Lurie, of the parrot kind, which can distinctly converse in the following languages — French, Dutch, Tamool and Moors, and speaks grammatically its native language, which is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to Arabic. Its plumage consists of a pleasing variety of brilliant colours. It is particularly remarkable for its longevity, for upon looking over some of Mr. Bruce's observations, it appears that the King of Abyssinia told him he had one lived ninety-nine years, two days, and six hours. It sings Braham's Polacca very accurately, which it was taught, by an adept in music at the city of Calicut. It was brought from the Banks of the Nile, about ten years ago by Mr. Bruce, the justly celebrated Abyssinian traveller, who found the bird perched on a Bollacka tree, when he was looking out for the source of the Nile.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Agnew has charge of the bird at Cannanore; price 500 Pagodas.

*Query*, was not Mr. Bruce in Abyssinia more than thirty years ago?

We should like to be better acquainted with the history of this bird; and as he speaks so many languages, he must have a good memory; doubtless he can relate very curious and interesting stories of what he has seen, — anecdotes, public and private, — remarks on men (and women, too) and manners. — He cannot but have become something of a philosopher, in the course of his travels. His wisdom should not be suffered to die with him. How many volumes might his "works" be comprised in?

#### EXPENCE OF A HINDU FAMILY, IN BENGAL.

The actual expence of a Hindu family in Calcutta, consisting of two men, three women, and one child at the breast, for the month of Poash, consisting of 29 days, corresponding with the period between the 13th of December 1797, and the 10th of January 1798, both inclusive, amounted (as appears from the books of the banker, and the confirmation of the account by the principal of the family) to Sicca Rupees 8, 3 Ann., 9 P. One of the men was employed as an examiner in a warehouse of piece goods, at 4 Rupees per month; the other was a bricklayer, earning, upon an average, 5 Rupees per month.

The detail of expence was, viz.

|                   | Bengal Currency. |       |          | English Money. |    |    |        |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|----------|----------------|----|----|--------|------------------|
|                   | Cash.            | Pais. | Quarter. | £.             | s. | d. | Farth. | Fraction of a £. |
| Firewood.....     | 3                | 2     | 4        | 0              | 2  | 0  | 1      | 16-128           |
| Oil.....          | 1                | 4     | 11       | 0              | 0  | 9  | 2      | 71-128           |
| Salt.....         | 1                | 0     | 15       | 0              | 0  | 7  | 3      | 52-128           |
| Tobacco.....      | 0                | 12    | 18       | 3              | 0  | 0  | 6      | 33-128           |
| Beetle Leaves.... | 0                | 6     | 7        | 2              | 0  | 0  | 2      | 3 125-128        |
| Beetle Nut.....   | 0                | 5     | 15       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 2      | 2 105-128        |
| Fish.....         | 3                | 9     | 18       | 0              | 0  | 3  | 0      | 72-128           |
| Bringalls.....    | 0                | 13    | 0        | 0              | 0  | 2  | 5      | 3 48-128         |
| Greens.....       | 0                | 7     | 1        | 3              | 0  | 0  | 3      | 0 27-128         |
| Tamarind.....     | 0                | 5     | 4        | 0              | 0  | 0  | 2      | 2 16-128         |
| Cutch.....        | 0                | 2     | 1        | 2              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 3 114-128        |
| Chunam.....       | 0                | 0     | 7        | 2              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 0 90-128         |
| Radishes.....     | 0                | 0     | 12       | 2              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 1 22-128         |
| Turnerick.....    | 0                | 1     | 8        | 0              | 0  | 0  | 2      | 80-128           |
| Pepper.....       | 0                | 3     | 9        | 0              | 0  | 0  | 1      | 2 60-128         |
| Oil Seed.....     | 0                | 1     | 10       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 2 104-128        |
| Sweetmeats.....   | 0                | 10    | 9        | 2              | 0  | 0  | 4      | 3 82-128         |
| Daull.....        | 0                | 12    | 15       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 5      | 3 116-128        |
| Pots.....         | 0                | 0     | 10       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 0 120-128        |
| Potatoes.....     | 0                | 2     | 17       | 2              | 0  | 0  | 1      | 2 50-128         |
| Spices.....       | 0                | 1     | 5        | 2              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 2 40-128         |
| Ghee.....         | 0                | 0     | 15       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 0      | 1 52-128         |
| Flour.....        | 0                | 1     | 14       | 0              | 0  | 0  | 3      | 22-128           |
|                   | 14               | 11    | 10       | 1              | 0  | 9  | 2      | 1 or Sicca       |

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Per Month, 6 0 9

| Annual Expence.       | Rs. | As. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|
| 1 Piece of Cloth ..   | 13  | 12  |
| 2 Pair of Shoes....   | 0   | 8   |
| Religious Ceremonies. | 5   | 0   |
| Ground Rent.....      | 4   |     |
| Repairs of House....  | 1   |     |
| Sundries .....        | 2   |     |

26 Rs. 4 An.

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Total per Month, Sicca Rupees 8 3 9 which at 2-6 per Sicca Rupee makes the daily expence of each person a fraction more than "one halfpenny sterling."

This account gives rise to various observations. Such as,—1. That that country can scarcely fail of being abundantly peopled, where so small an expence as a single *half-penny* per day, can ensure the subsistence of an individual. It must be fertile; well cultivated; temperate; perhaps, sultry; for if it were subject to chilling cold, though at particular seasons, only, or for a short time, the frugal *half-penny* would be unable to cope with the price of fuel only.—2. That where 12s. 6d. per month, is the wages of that useful artisan, a bricklayer, buildings of vast dimensions and laboured decoration, may be raised without subjecting their proprietors to the charge of excessive extravagance.—3. That where two persons in humble stations earn *eleven* rupees, but can maintain themselves for a trifle more than *eight* rupees, during the same space of time, there is an opportunity for saving something; for laying by, what may at length, by accumulation form capital.—4. That the government under which such persons live, is the reverse of oppressive.—5. That it is highly to the honour of these labouring men, that religious ceremonies are not relinquished by them, under the plea of poverty; but so great a proportion of their income as *five rupees*, is annually allotted to that duty. What number of labourers in a certain island, are equally religious so far as the disposal of their property is in question? Is the number *one in ten*, or *one in a hundred* of those who earn a decent living, and dedicate an equal part of it to sacred purposes?—6. To advert to modern incidents:—what is the extent of demand for British manufactures likely to be among a people, which live on the average at a *half-penny*, a *penny*, *three halfpence*, or *two pence* per day? Can it be wondered at, that labourers who support themselves at so small an expence, should undersell all competitors, in raising the raw material of manufacture, and in completing that material into its finished state, from the remotest ages with which we are acquainted; which superiority they continue to maintain? And lastly, if it be the custom, sanctioned by universal usage, derived from remotest antiquity, continued under conscientious conviction of its propriety, and supposed to obtain blessings from the deity, to devote such payments in support of religious ceremonies, on what a slender thread hangs the notion of sudden alteration in the minds and persuasions of these ill-taught heathen! That perseverance and patience may do much, is freely allowed: but that both those virtues will be put to the strictest proof, ere the Hindoos adopt better *Sacra*, is open to the reflection of all who have experienced with what pertinacity principles are retained by those who have formed into habit their custom of supporting them at a considerable and constant expence.

## INCREASED CULTURE OF POTATOES.

The quantity of food obtained from an acre of land by a crop of potatoes, it is well known, is very valuable, so great a superiority in point of produce over wheat, the most valuable crop of grain, shows how much the culture of potatoes should be attended to.

The value of the potatoe is now becoming more generally known to the natives of India: in the Deccan, and in Mysore, the culture is annually increasing—the families at Madras are now supplied in abundance, with excellent potatoes superior to what they used formerly to receive from Bengal; and at a very reasonable rate, getting about 50lb. weight for eight shillings sterling value, which considering a land carriage of about 200 miles, is very cheap.—This has all taken place within a few years, and if the culture of the potatoe should once become an object of general attention as an article of food for the Hindoos, the benefit to this country would be great, as a crop of potatoes might be always raised in the cold or wet months, when the violence of the rains are over, that might prevent the desolations which have happened from famine. The benefit of the potatoe for sea stock, deprived of its watery part by a process, after which it can be kept unaltered for a long time, is of great value to the navy—such an addition to a sailor's diet, with fresh vegetables, such as nopal at sea, with rice occasionally, and with plenty of sugar at all times, should go far to prevent the ravages of scurvy.

STATE AND MANNERS OF NEW ZEALAND;  
BY THE LATEST ACCOUNTS.

From Mr. Murray, overseer of a party of sealers, who landed in Foveaux's Straits, October 7, 1809, and arrived at Sydney, August 20, 1810; we learn that his party, with two others, one left in Molyneux's Straits, the other on the South Cape of New Zealand, had been reduced to great distress for want of food, the vessels they depended on for a supply, not having arrived.

From his long stay in Foveaux's Straits, Mr. Murray became tolerably conversant in the native language, which he describes as totally different from that of the Bay of Islands, although the people of both places dress much alike, and are nearly similar in their manners. There were two small towns on that part of the coast upon which his gang was stationed, each of which contained between twenty and thirty houses, each house containing twenty families. These houses are built with posts, lined with reeds, and thatched with grass. They grow some potatoes, which, with their nuts, they barter with the sailors for any articles they chose to give in exchange; preferring iron or edged tools, none of which they had ever before had in their possession.

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Those on the sea-coast live chiefly upon fish; their canoes are very inferior to those of the Bay of Islands, not exceeding 18 inches in breadth; but from 14 to 16 feet in length, which want of proportion renders it unsafe to venture out any distance without lashing two of these vehicles together, to keep them from up-setting. Their offensive weapons are stone axes of an immoderate size and weight, and large spears from 12 to 14 feet in length, which they do not throw; and as an unquestionable evidence of barbarity, Mr. M. affirms, that when two factions take the field, their women are ranked in front of either line, in which posture they attack and defend, the men levelling their weapons at each other over the heads of the unfortunate females, who rend the air with shrieks and lamentations while the conflict lasts, and frequently leave more dead upon the field than do their savage masters. The vanquishers devour the bodies of their fallen enemies, and bury their own dead; and like the Gentoos, the women follow their husbands to the shades below. To their king or principal chief, whom they call the *Pararoy*, they pay profound respect; and such was their deference to superior rank, that no civilities were paid to any of Mr. Murray's people, unless he were present; and he also was honoured with the rank and title of a *Pararoy*.

#### *State and Consequences of Savage Warfare.*

From Captain Chase of the Governor Bligh, lately arrived at Sydney, we have received the following information relative to his voyage. She left Sydney the 27th March, with necessaries for the use of the person who had shortly before sailed in the Experiment for the purpose of procuring flax at New Zealand. Mr. Chase's instructions from his owners were, to remain a length of time in case of the Experiment's not arriving at the Bay of Islands before him, and to use every endeavour to bring the natives to a friendly intercourse. On the 28th of April, being on the coast of New Zealand, saw eight fishing canoes, one of which went along side with one of the natives on board who had been landed there by Capt. Chase, when in the King George, two months before; by whom he was informed, that a brig (which Capt. Chase had no doubt was the Experiment) had gone from thence ten days before; that several ships laying at the Bay of Islands had manned their boats in the night time and attacked Tippahee's island, where they plundered and burnt the houses, and destroyed a number of canoes; that Tippahee had recently died of a spear wound in the side, received in battle from one of the chiefs of Whangaroa; and that Prince Mytey (who was erroneously reported to have been

killed by his father, Tippahee) had fallen a victim to the arts and contrivances of the Tettua, or God, as had also been the case with Tippahee's chief general, Whaetary; that the king of Whangaroa was also killed, and that they had no kings remaining on the coast, but that every man was the ruler of his own family. The foregoing report was afterwards confirmed by another of the natives who had been landed from the King George; who in concert with the former, strenuously advised Captain Chase to be guarded, and to venture himself as little on shore as possible. Mr. Chase found the island of Tippahee in the ruined state described; many of the natives in the neighbourhood of which were dressed in seamen's apparel, plundered from the Boyd, the doleful accounts of whose loss, with the dreadful circumstances attending the event, we have already had unhappily to report.\* Mr. Chase used every means in his power to dissuade them from a repetition of the acts that had already drawn vengeance upon them, and described to them, the very great advantages they would themselves derive from a friendly intercourse with us, which could only be established upon the basis of friendship and mutual confidence. They listened with attention, and seemed delighted with the promised benefits. Mr. Chase, accompanied by a small party, went up to one of the towns, which was formed of a considerable number of huts, into which the inhabitants crawl upon their hands and knees; their constant broils had reduced them to the most wretched state of want; their only article of sustenance being the fern root, and sharks, or such other fish as they could procure with safety, the most of their time which was once usefully employed in cultivation, being now occupied in fortifying themselves against attack, or in hostile preparation against their neighbours.

#### THE GATHERER.

No. XXXIII.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—Wooton.

#### *Ancient Law concerning Rimers, Bards, &c.*

Elizabeth had acts of parliament passed, not only against the bards, but against all those who entertained them. The following articles, says Walker, in his Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards, collected from those acts, were assented to by the Earl of Desmond, to be observed in the state. "Forasmuch as no small enormities doo growe within those shires, (i. e. the counties of "Cork, Limerick, and Kerry), by the con-

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. p. 979. X. p. 279.

"tinuall recourse of certen idle men of lewde  
 "demeanor, called rymers, bards, and dyce  
 "players, called carroughs, who under pre-  
 "tence of their travaill doo bring privy in-  
 "tellygence betwene the malefactors inhabi-  
 "tyng in these several shires, to the grete  
 "destruction of true subjects, that ordres be  
 "taken with the said lordes and gentlemen  
 "(his followers), that none of those sects,  
 "nor outhere like evil persons, be suffride  
 "to travaill within their rules, as the statutes  
 "of Irelande doo appoint, and that procla-  
 "mation be made accordingly, and that who-  
 "soever after the proclamation shall mayn-  
 "teine or suffre any suche idle-men within  
 "their several terrytories, that he or they  
 "shall paye suche fines as to the discretion  
 "of the said commissioners or presidents  
 "(i. e. of Munster), for the time being shall  
 "be thought goode. For that those rymers  
 "do by their ditties and rhymes made to  
 "dyverse lordes and gentlemen in Irelande  
 "in the commendacion and highe praise of  
 "extorsion, rebellyon, rape, raven and out-  
 "here injustice, encourage those lordes and  
 "gentlemen rather to follow those vices than  
 "to leave them, and for making of suche  
 "rhymes rewards are given by the saide lordes  
 "and gentlemen, that for abolishinge so  
 "heyynouse an abuse ordres be taken with  
 "the saide earle, lordes, and gentlemen,  
 "that none of them, from henceforth, doo  
 "give any rewarde for any suche lewde  
 "rhymes, and he that shall offend the ordres  
 "to pay for a fine to the queene's majestie  
 "double of the value of that he shall so  
 "paye, and that the rymer that shall make  
 "any such rhymes or ditties shall make fyne  
 "according to the discretioun of the saide  
 "commissioners, and that proclamation be  
 "made accordingly."—This law passed in  
 the year 1563.

•• Whether King Edward murdered the  
 bards of Wales, as some not well instructed  
 in Antient British lore have asserted, it ap-  
 pears that Elizabeth did *all but murder* the  
 bards of Ireland; not by laying violent hands  
 on them, but by prohibiting their profession;  
 by "taking order" that they should not  
 find in it the means of livelihood, but should  
 be obliged to seek other employment, and  
 that their former patrons should equally be  
 obliged to seek other entertainment.

*Query.* Did Edward adopt a similar po-  
 licy in regard to the Welch bards? and what  
 evidence have we of his statute and its effects?  
 Were the natives of that country, for a time  
 equally intent with the Irish on perpetuating  
 the exploits of their local heroes? We  
 know that the bards of Scotland had the same  
 disposition.

#### Cormac's (King of Ireland) Officers.

This philosophic king was proclaimed in  
 the year of Christ, 254. During his cele-  
 brated reign he instituted three universities at  
 Tara;—one devoted to the improvement of  
 the art of war, a second to history, and the  
 third to law. It was he who appointed the  
 ten officers to attend the throne, so quaintly  
 enumerated in the following old poem. Hav-  
 ing lost an eye, he was obliged, by the law,  
 which forbade a physical defect in an Irish  
 sovereign, to abdicate the throne. He re-  
 tired to a small rural retreat called Anacoil;  
 where, in the dignified seclusion of philoso-  
 phy, he wrote his two enlightened treatises,  
 entitled "Advice to a King," and "the  
 "Obedience due to a Prince."—How truly  
 regal was such a retirement!

"Ten royal officers for use and state,  
 Attend the court, and on the monarch wait  
 A NOBLEMAN, whose virtuous actions grace  
 His blood, and add new glory to his race.  
 A JUDOX to fix the meaning of the laws,  
 To save the poor, and right the injured cause;  
 A grave PHYSICIAN, by his artful care,  
 To ease the sick, and weaken'd health repair;  
 A POET, to applaud and boldly blame,  
 And justly give to infamy or fame;  
 For without him, the freshest laurels fade,  
 And vice, to dark oblivion, is betrayed.  
 The next attendant was a faithful PRIEST,  
 Prophetic fury roll'd within his breast;  
 Full of his God, he tells the distant doom  
 Of Kings unborn, and ages yet to come;  
 Daily he worships at the holy shrine,  
 And pacifies his God with rites divine;  
 With constant care the sacrifice renews,  
 And anxiously the panting entrails views.  
 To touch the harp, the sweet MUSICIAN bends,  
 And both his hands upon the strings extends;  
 The softest soul flows from each warbling string,  
 Soft as the breezes of the breathing spring!  
 Music has power, the passions to controul,  
 And tune the harsh disorders of the soul.  
 The ANTIQUARY, by his skill reveals  
 The race of kings, and all their offspring tells,  
 The spreading branches of the royal line,  
 Traced out by him, in lasting records shine.  
 Three officers, in lowest order stand,  
 And when he drives in state, attend the king's  
 command."

*Notes to Mr. Phillip's Poem of  
 the Emerald Isle.*

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### On Judging Justly.

The late Rev. Mr. Cecil in his volume of "Miscellanies," lately published, among his "Works," justly observes, that—"A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiassed in all its actings. God has given this soundness of mind but to few; and a very small number of those few, escape the bias of some predilection perhaps habitually operating; and none are, at all times and perfectly, free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watch-maker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch into his hands, that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably. At last it struck him, that, possibly, the balance-wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it, he found his suspicion true. Here was all the mischief. The steel work in the other parts of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motions; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any predilection, it must act irregularly.

\*.\* This illustration is capable of being accepted in several views; it is not moral only, or theological; but we daily witness something analogous to it in the conduct of life. *The balance wheel of many a man has been magnetized*; hence his oddities and caprice: we see it too, in public affairs; party influence has magnetized the opinion, or formed the habit of thinking of many a human watch ill put together; but one from which great expectations of his performing well, might be indulged. Merchants and manufacturers, legislators, writers,—who not? even Panoramists, themselves, may have been near to some magnet, the effect of which they feel long after, without the smallest degree of consciousness. Happy are those who find out their predilection in time, and correct their magnetism before their movement is taken to pieces.

### Effects of Absence of Mind.

One day I got off my horse to kill a rat, which I found on the road only half killed. I am shocked at the thoughtless cruelty of many people:—yet I did a thing soon after, that has given me considerable uneasiness, and for which I reproach myself bitterly. As I was riding homeward, I saw a waggon standing at a door, with three horses: the two foremost were eating their corn from bags at their noses; but I observed the third

had dropt his on the ground, and could not stoop to get any food. However I rode on, in absence, without assisting him. But when I had got nearly home, I remembered what I had observed in my absence of mind, and felt extremely hurt at my neglect; and would have ridden back had I not thought the waggoner might have come out of the house and relieved the horse. A man could not have had a better demand for getting off his horse, than for such an act of humanity. It is by absence of mind, that we omit many duties.

\*.\* This paragraph shews a good man—a good mind, in a most honourable light. It is not merely compassion that we see in it, but tenderness, though under different circumstances, and therefore acting in different ways. It was no less humane to put the shortest period possible to the sufferings of a dying animal, than to regret the absence of mind, by which all the good possible, that could have been done, was not done, though the subject of that good was an animal. We have the honour to reckon in our corps, a gentleman who has never forgiven himself a defective humanity toward a posse of French Emigrant priests who had fled from slaughter; to whom he gave a momentary refuge, and did a slight service late in the morning of the day; but never suspected, till they had quitted his house, that they had passed some hours, perhaps the whole night without food; which, of course, he from that absence of mind did not offer them. From the slightest possible derangement of family economy, what an acceptable benefit might have been conferred on "natural enemies" of his country!—invincible opponents of his religion!—but, *Emigrés*,—men of conscience and piety, in distress!

### Absence of Mind of a very different description.

By a curious fact, given in the Memoirs of Anne of Austria, it appears that Charles I. consulted with his Queen on the means of arresting the Five Members of the Popular Party. When he had gone to perform this *Coup d'Etat*, her Majesty, looking on her watch every minute, and waiting anxiously for the news, said to Lady Carlisle, "Rejoice! by this time I hope the King is Master in his own dominions, and such and such persons must be now arrested!" Lady Carlisle contrived to leave her Majesty, dispatched a Letter to one of the Members, and acquainted him with the contrivance. When the King entered the House, it was too late. "The birds, I see, are flown!" said Charles. The Queen lamented all her life her indiscretion, which in a few minutes undid the King.

## ACCOUNT OF THE LATE DOCTOR LEYDEN.

This singular and singularly learned man, it will be recollected, died at Java, to which island he had accompanied his patron, Lord Minto, at the time of its conquest. The following tribute to his memory comes from the pen of General Malcolm, so much distinguished by his embassy to Persia, by the several treaties which he has negotiated with the Indian sovereigns, and by his late masterly sketch of the political history of India. The General was a countryman of Dr. Leyden's; and it is pleasing to observe that love of the *natale solum* which was common to them both, glowing, with unabated fervour, in the distant regions of Hindoostan, amidst objects calculated to absorb the mind in far different sensations. It was originally addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Courier, from which paper we have extracted it.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

SIR,—I enclose some lines which have no value but what they derive from the subject: they are an unworthy, but sincere, tribute to one whom I have long regarded with sentiments of esteem and affection, and whose loss I regret with the most unfeigned sorrow. It will remain with those who are better qualified than I am to do justice to the memory of Doctor Leyden: I only know that he rose by the power of native genius from the humblest origin to a very distinguished rank in the literary world. His studies included almost every branch of human science, and he was alike ardent in the pursuit of all. The greatest power of his mind was perhaps shewn in his acquisition of modern and ancient languages. He exhibited an unexampled facility not merely in acquiring them, but in tracing their affinity and connection with each other; and from that talent, combined with his taste and general knowledge, we had a right to expect, from what he did in a very few years, that he would, if he had lived, have thrown the greatest light upon the more abstruse parts of the history of the East. In this curious, but intricate and rugged path, we cannot hope to see his equal.

Doctor Leyden had, from his earliest years, cultivated the muses, with a success which will make many regret that poetry did not occupy a larger portion of his time. The first of his essays which appeared in a separate form was "The Scenes of Infancy;" a descriptive poem, in which he sung, in no

unpleasing strains, the charms of his native mountains and streams in Tiviot-dale. He contributed several small pieces to that collection of poems called the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish border*, which he published with his celebrated friend Walter Scott. Among these the *Mermaid* is certainly the most beautiful. In it he has shewn all the creative fancy of a real genius. His Ode on the death of Nelson is undoubtedly the best of those poetical effusions that he has published since he came to India. The following apostrophe to the blood of that hero has a sublimity of thought and happiness of expression which never could have been attained but by a true poet:—

"Blood of the brave, thou art not lost

"Amid the waste of waters blue;

"The tide that rolls to Albion's coast

"Shall proudly boast its sanguine hue;

"And thou shalt be the vernal dew

"To foster valour's daring seed;

"The generous plant shall still its stock renew,

"And hosts of heroes rise when one shall bleed."

It is pleasing to find him on whom nature has bestowed eminent genius, possessed of those more essential and intrinsic qualities which give the truest excellence to the human character. The manners of Doctor Leyden were uncourtly, more perhaps from his detestation of the vices too generally attendant on refinement, and a wish (indulged to excess from his youth) to keep at a marked distance from them, than from any ignorance of the rules of good-breeding. He was fond of talking, his voice was loud, and had little or no modulation, and he spoke in the provincial dialect of his native country; it cannot be surprising, therefore, that even his information and knowledge, when so conveyed, should be felt by a number of his hearers as unpleasant, if not oppressive. But with all these disadvantages (and they were great), the admiration and esteem in which he was always held by those who could appreciate his qualities, became general wherever he was long known; they even who could not understand the value of his knowledge loved his virtues. Though he was distinguished by his love of liberty, and almost haughty independence, his ardent feelings, and proud genius, never led him into any licentious or extravagant speculation on political subjects. He never solicited favour; but he was raised, by the liberal discernment of his noble friend and patron, Lord Minto, to situations that afforded him an opportunity of shewing, that he was as scrupulous and as inflexibly virtuous in the discharge of his public duties, as he was attentive in private life to the duties of morality and religion.



It is not easy to convey an idea of the method which Doctor Leyden used in his studies, or to describe the unconquerable ardour with which these were pursued. During his early residence in India, I had a particular opportunity of observing both. When he read a lesson in Persian, a person near him whom he had taught, wrote down each word on a long slip of paper, which was afterwards divided into as many pieces as there were words, and pasted in alphabetical order, under different heads of verbs, nouns, &c. into a blank book that formed a vocabulary of each day's lesson. All this he had in a few hours instructed a very ignorant native to do, and this man he used in his broad accent to call "one of his mechanical aids." He was so ill at Mysore, soon after his arrival from England, that Mr. Anderson, the surgeon, who attended him, despaired of his life, but though all his friends endeavoured, at this period, to prevail upon him to relax in his application to study, it was in vain. He used, when unable to sit upright, to prop himself up with pillows, and continue his translations. One day, that I was sitting by his bed-side, the surgeon came in: "I am glad you are here," said Mr. Anderson, addressing himself to me, "you will be able to persuade Leyden to attend to my advice. I have told him before, and I now repeat that he will die, if he does not leave off his studies and remain quiet." "Very well, Doctor," exclaimed Leyden, "you have done your duty, but you must now hear me: I cannot be idle; and whether I die or live, the wheel must go round to the last:" and he actually continued, under the depression of a fever, and a liver complaint, to study more than ten hours each day.

The temper of Doctor Leyden was mild and generous, and he could bear with perfect good humour, raillery on his foibles. When he arrived at Calcutta in 1805, I was most solicitous regarding his reception in the society of the Indian capital. "I entreat you, my dear friend," I said to him the day he landed, "to be careful of the impression you make on your entering this community; for God's sake, learn a little English, and be silent upon literary subjects, except among literary men."—"Learn English," he exclaimed, "No, never: it was trying to learn that language that spoilt my Scotch; and as to being silent, I will promise to hold my tongue, if you will make fools hold theirs."

His memory was most tenacious, and he sometimes loaded it with lumber. When he was at Mysore, an argument occurred upon a point of English history: it was agreed to refer it to Leyden, and, to the astonishment of all parties, he repeated verbatim the whole of an Act of Parliament in the reign of James

I. relative to Ireland, which decided the point in dispute. On being asked how he came to charge his memory with such extraordinary matter, he said that several years before, when he was writing on the changes that had taken place in the English language, this Act was one of the documents to which he had referred as a specimen of the stile of that age, and that he had retained every word in his memory.

His love of the place of his nativity was a passion in which he had always a pride, and which in India he cherished with the fondest enthusiasm. I once went to see him when he was very ill, and had been confined to his bed for many days; there were several gentlemen in the room: he enquired if I had any news; I told him I had a letter from Eskdale; and what are they about in the borders? he asked: a curious circumstance, I replied, is stated in my letter; and I read him a passage which described the conduct of our volunteers on a fire being kindled by mistake at one of the beacons. This letter mentioned that the moment the blaze, which was the signal of invasion, was seen, the Mountaineers hastened to their rendezvous, and those of Leddesdale swam the Ewes river to reach it. They were assembled, (though several of their houses were at a distance of six and seven miles) in two hours; and at break of day the party marched into the town of Hawick (a distance of twenty miles from the place of assembly) to the border tune of "*Wha dar meddle wi' me?*" Leyden's countenance became animated as I proceeded with this detail; and at its close he sprung from his sick bed, and with strange melody and stilt-stranger gesticulations, sung aloud, "*Wha dar meddle wi' me? wha dar meddle wi' me?*" Several of those who witnessed this scene looked at him as one that was raving in the delirium of a fever.

These anecdotes will display more fully than any description I can give, the lesser shades of the character of this extraordinary man. An external manner certainly not agreeable, and a disposition to egotism, were his only defects. How trivial do these appear, at a moment when we are lamenting the loss of such a rare combination of virtues, learning, and genius, as were concentrated in the late Doctor Leyden!

I am, Sir,  
your obedient servant,  
JOHN MALCOLM.

Where sleep the brave on Java's strand,  
Thy ardent spirit, Leyden! fled,  
And Fame with cypress shades the land,  
Where genius fell, and valour bled,

E

When triumph's tale is westward borne,  
On border hills no joy shall gleam :  
And thy lov'd Tiviot long shall mourn  
The youthful Poet of her stream.

Near Jura's rocks the mermaid's strain,  
Shall change from sweet, to solemn lay ;  
For he is gone the stranger swain,  
Who sung the Maid of Colonsay.

The hardy Tar, Britannia's pride,  
Shall hang his manly head in woe :  
The Bard who told how Nelson died,  
With harp unstrung, in earth lies low.

I see a weeping band arise,  
I hear sad music on the gale ;  
Thy dirge is sung from Scotia's skies,  
Her mountain Sons their less bewail.

The Minstrel of thy native North,  
Pours all his soul into the song ;  
It bursts from near the winding Forth,  
And Highland rocks the notes prolong.

Yes, he who struck a matchless lyre,  
O'er Flodden's field, and Katrine's wave ;  
With trembling hand now leads the choir,  
That mourn his Leyden's early grave.

#### EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS AT THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

On the 28th May last, the Committee of College of the East India Directors, and several of the Members of the Court, accompanied by the proper officers, attended the result of the Examination of the Students of this Institution, for the term then ending.

After the usual forms, the Chairman distributed the following prizes to the under-mentioned Students, for their greatest proficiency in the several branches of learning hereafter specified, *viz.*

To Henry Blundell, student of the 5th term, a prize of books for Persian and Hindoostanee ; he also acquitted himself with great credit in other departments.

Henry Walters, ditto, a prize of books in political economy ; and great credit in other departments.

To Henry Millett, 4th term, the gold medal for mathematics ; books for classics ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To John Master, ditto, medals for Sanscrit, for Persian, and for Law ; books for Bengalee ; and great credit in other departments.

To James Taylor, ditto, books for French ; and great credit in other departments.

To Edmund Malony, 4th term, books for classics.

To Melville Somerville Cameron, 3d term, books in mathematics ; and great credit in other departments.

To Thomas G. Vibart, ditto, books for French, and for drawing.

To John F. Davis, ditto, gold medal for history and political economy ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry Moore, ditto, books for Bengalee.

To the Hon. Richard Cavendish, ditto, books for classics and Hindoostanee ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Andrew Stirling, ditto, medal for classics ; books for mathematics, political economy, and history ; for law, for Persian, and Hindoostanee ; and for drawing.

To W. J. Lumsden, ditto, books for mathematics ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To George D. Drury, ditto, books for classics ; and great credit in other departments.

To Edward J. Gambier, 2d term, books for history, classics, Persian, and French ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry P. Willoughby, ditto, books for law and for mathematics ; also great credit in other departments.

To Alexander Lind, 1st term, books for Bengalee ; and great credit in other departments.

To David Dale, ditto, prize of books for French ; and highly distinguished in other departments.

To Edward William Cockerell, ditto, books for mathematics.

To Thomas Herbert Maddock, ditto, books for classics ; any highly distinguished in other departments.

To Henry Charnier, books for Persian writing.

The following Students, although they did not obtain Prizes, were highly distinguished in the different departments, *viz.*—Charles Majoribanks, Samuel M. Duntze, William Monckton, Alexander Sinclair, David C. Smyth ; and

The under-mentioned passed the examination with great credit, *viz.*—Charles M. Wish, Benjamin Tayler, William Brown Hockley, Charles Stuart, Walter Ritchie, Henry Graham, Ferdinand de Mierre, George Ewan Law, and Jonathan D. Gleig.

ON MENDICITY: ITS CAUSES, DIVERSITIES  
AND MODE OF SUPPRESSION.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The number of extra parochial poor in England, particularly in the metropolis and its vicinity, must be, from our present political situation, not only a permanent, but an increasing source of calamity and guilt, or, in one comprehensive word, of Mendicity.

That such is actually the inevitable result of war, no one can be hardly enough to deny, in contradiction to the evidence of facts. Neither can it be consistent with reason or truth to load government (by whomsoever it may be administered) with the accusation of causing these evils, or the various calamities inseparable from such a war as the present, when it is considered, "*that we are at war, because we cannot be at peace.*" This assertion is equally true now, as when it was first made by Lord Sidmouth; nor has there been a single day in the long interval of eleven years since elapsed, in which it has not been true.

It certainly better becomes a private individual to investigate these effects, than to scrutinize the causes of political evils; and his time must undoubtedly be more usefully and honourably employed in suggesting remedies, than in repeating complaints. The extra parochial poor are composed of all foreigners,—all natives of Scotland, or Ireland, who have not obtained a settlement in any parish of England,—and who need relief as paupers.

Our laws, with equal wisdom, justice and humanity, declare that no human being in England shall starve. A pauper, or mendicant, whether Scotch or Irish, may apply for relief to the last parish in which he has lodged two nights, and if refused, he may appeal to a magistrate, who is empowered to send an order to the officers of such parish, either to find the said pauper employment, to relieve him, to receive him into the workhouse, or to pass him to his own country, whether it be Ireland or Scotland. Were it possible that these salutary laws could be duly executed, mendicity would be nearly, if not totally, abolished, without the aid of new regulations, or the further interposition of the legislative authority. But most unfortunately for the community, and for those real objects of compassion, who are compelled by hard necessity to beg a precarious and inadequate subsistence for themselves and their famished children, that humane law, which declares no subject of the British Empire, nor inhabitant of its dominions, shall starve for want of relief, is, to them, a dead letter!

They may indeed appeal to a magistrate, they may even obtain an order for parochial relief, from the last place of their miserable abode. But real affliction, never obtrusive, and cowering beneath the chilling, iron grasp of penury, and continually accustomed to contemptuous or contumelious rebuffs, is most easily repelled by a forbidding, supercilious countenance, or sharp rebuke, and sinks into hopeless misery embittered by unjust reproof.

While such is too frequently the hard fate of those extra parochial paupers who solicit relief from parishes already overburdened with their own poor, the knavish impostor, the volunteer mendicant, whatever be his country or parish, never troubles parish officers with requests for relief. All he wants of them is connivance, tacit permission to cheat, or even to rob the public with impunity, forbearance to enforce those salutary and efficacious laws, which (if they could be duly executed), would at the same time expell him from his vicious haunts, consign him to deserved punishment, and afford relief to the real object of charity.

Thus imposture being detected, and distress relieved, the extensive community of mendicants, which from having long been a nuisance, is now become a terror, and an opprobrium, to the metropolis, would be reduced to a very small number; and these being beggars, not by necessity, but by choice, would justly deserve the contumelious appellations of "*rogues and vagabonds,*" now indiscriminately applied by our whole system of poor laws to beggars in general. It was the wise and evident intention of our forefathers in enacting the poor laws, that there should be no mendicants in the British Community; and if existing circumstances did not prevent them from being executed in their true spirit, no such class could exist. Every parish would be compelled to maintain its own poor, and extra parochial paupers, if they could not support themselves and families in England, would be conveyed, or passed, to their native country, unless it were too remote; in which case, suitable employment or support should be provided for them here.

By the inquiry into the state of mendicity, which terminated in 1803, and in which 2,000 cases were examined and registered in the Mendicity Inquiry Office, it is clearly ascertained, that a very large majority of the parochial beggars belonged to parishes in the vicinity of the metropolis. The causes of this fact are too obvious to require explanation. It is undoubtedly incumbent on parish officers, to be attentive to economy in the disbursement of the money intrusted to their disposal. But it is neither economical to the parishioners, nor just to the public, to con-

nive at indiscriminate mendicity, imposture, and depredation, lest the poor rates in their respective parishes should increase.

Far different from the present were the times in which the poor laws were enacted: and though the principles on which they are founded, "that every parish should maintain its own poor," are certainly just, and the provisions for extra parochial poor was then no less practicable than humane, it is otherwise now.

Were the parishes in the metropolis and its vicinity, still obliged to maintain or employ their own poor (as they undoubtedly ought to be), the thousands of parochial mendicants, who would be thrown upon them for support, would put it entirely out of their power to receive the extra parochial poor in their work-houses, even as objects of temporary relief. How then can it be expected that they should incur the additional expense of providing them a passage to distant countries, to Ireland or Scotland? and how are the Americans and other foreign paupers to be maintained, when unable to support themselves? That there are institutions supported by voluntary contribution, for Irish, Scotch, and foreign poor, and that our illustrious and benevolent Prince Regent, has very recently honoured with his patronage a plan for increasing the former of these institutions, must be highly gratifying to every one who is worthy the name of Briton. These, and the numerous benevolent institutions for abating the evils, and increasing the comforts of the social compact, as it respects the lower orders of the community, raise the British name and nation even to a higher degree of eminence, than those splendid examples of naval and military glory, which ages yet unborn will contemplate with admiration. Yet this heaven-born philanthropy, although in the present liberal and enlightened era, extending its beneficial influence to almost every species of human depravity and misery, reforming vice, and affording comfort and relief, as far as the limited powers of private benevolence can reach, would not be adequate to the relief of the extra parochial poor now in England, or even of those in the metropolis and its environs.

The parochial beggars, Mr. Martin estimates at 9,207, of which 6,693 belong to the home parishes of the district, and must consequently be employed or supported by them, if not allowed to beg; and only 2,604 from all the distant parishes of England! He makes the whole number of mendicants in the London district 15,283.\*—At the present time, it may probably be, at least 20,000, and it is reasonable to estimate the

increase of extra parochial beggars to be greater in proportion than those of the home or distant parishes of England.

The constant supply of soldiers and seamen which Ireland affords, has a necessary tendency to increase the number of extra parochial mendicants on the district of the metropolis, where the former are generally drafted from the guards, and the latter impressed, or entered, from merchant ships in the Thames. The wives and families of those who are married, deprived of their former means of support, and having no parish to which they can apply, proceed in the rapid and miserable progress already adverted to, from poverty to beggary. The families of Scotch, and even of foreign poor, may undoubtedly (if their husbands or fathers are in his majesty's service), be liable to the same melancholy fate. But the number of Scotch mendicants, as appears by the foregoing estimate, is not one tenth part so great as that of the Irish; they are also more sober, frugal, provident, and industrious; they can be passed to their native country with much less trouble and expence, and are much more likely than the Irish to find friends and support when they arrive there. It is also to be observed, that the benevolent national institutions, existing and projected, will be far more extensively operative than any other private charity, yet it will be inadequate to the support of the Irish mendicants, whose number, probably, is, at this time, not less than 7,000.

The parishes in the London district would find a severe aggravation of their present high rates, if compelled to support such a numerous tribe of beggars, which belong to them. The amount of these, including children, (the innocent, and most pitiable victims of mendicity), was, according to Mr. Martin's statement in 1803—6,693, and may therefore, now be estimated at not less than 8,000.

With their own poor to provide for, the parishes of the London district would be excessively overburdened, if regulations were strictly enforced, which would require them to admit into their workhouses 7,000 Irish mendicants, and to maintain them there till they could convey them to Ireland;—it would be impracticable. This law, therefore, which at the time when it was enacted, was wise, just, and humane, would now be diametrically the reverse. But the enlightened legislature of the United Kingdom, is fully competent to the various modifications of its laws, which existing circumstances may require, without injuring the admirable constitution from which they derive their origin. Deferring further remarks,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
BRITANNICUS.

April 16, 1812.

\* See a Letter to Lord Pelham, 3d March 1793, p. 13.



## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY, 1812.

A public exhibition of works of art, may be considered as presenting an object to the reflection of the philosopher, and to the judgment of the connoisseur. Under the first of these descriptions, is enquired what is the predominant turn of thought among artists, and the public their patrons? Under the second description, the critic investigates the general merit of the *spectacle*, and taxes his memory to determine whether the present be superior or inferior to former exhibitions.

At the time of the revival of art, patrons commissioned from the artists, representations of their favourite saints; and jumbled together, by main force, the most heterogeneous compositions. Personages who lived in distant climes and distant ages, were, by the powers of the pencil, indulged with most felicitous familiarity, and participated in the same action, in spite of geography and chronology. That species of devotion no longer controls practitioners. But Fashion, a deity no less arbitrary than such devotion, and equally absurd, enforces compliances at which good taste, if not common sense, revolts. But, what would be the consequence of disobedience to her mandates? Let this question be answered by the history of those artists who have hazarded the experiment.

Among all the productions of art, portraits are undoubtedly the most absolute enactments of a patron's orders. He who pleases to live must, on such occasions, especially, as Dr. Johnson phrased the sentiment, live to please. The chief subject of his picture is given, and for the most part, the accompaniments are fixed; yet there is a turn of attitude, or action, a management of light and shade, a plan of treatment to which the artist may lay claim, and in which he may display his skill, his intelligence, and his judgment.

We remember, when one side of the exhibition room had *fourteen* portraits of dogs, in attendance on their ladies;—when not quite half the portraits of gentlemen had spectacles on their noses, reading glasses, never to be used, hung adown their bosoms, or other insignia of weak sight, transmitted by the recording pencil, for the information of posterity. That fashion is passed; and instead of it, the costume of the day among gentlemen, touches closely on what, a few years ago would have been marked as rude, barbarous and rustic; and among the ladies, on what taste would have thought too meagre, and charity too negligent.

Recollection deceives us, if the proportion of portraits in this exhibition be not greater than usual: and though there may be much honour and some improvement, if Richardson

is to be credited, in keeping such good company, yet we fear not sufficient to compensate for so great a defect, as want of variety. Subjects requiring deep study, and calling forth the energies, and latent powers of the art, are wanting; and predilection itself is closely pressed, to admit as history pieces, some, to which under better circumstances, that distinction would be refused. Others, we say it with regret, offend too grossly against both art and nature, to be admitted to a higher rank, than that of daubs by students of two years' standing.

The first place among those to be ranked as HISTORY PIECES, must be given to Mr. West's "Saul before Samuel and the Prophets; an Historical Landscape." Whether this history could possibly have passed in a landscape, should have engaged the painter's mature consideration before he composed this work. We apprehend it could not. A building of some kind (probably partly collegiate, if not a mansion) the dwelling of Samuel, seems to be necessary. Mr. West's landscape, however, is much the best part of his picture: it is harmonious, yet grand, and not common. The composition of the figures, too, is good: and the general effect would be interesting, could we overlook the misconception of the story. The Critic who should descend to minutiae would object against the introduction of the King's horse, that Solomon, long after Saul, was the first King of Israel who used a horse, that animal being forbid to the Sovereign of the tribes:—that Saul was not literally *naked*, as the painter has represented him; the import of the original only implying privation of his upper vestment, or of armour:—that not a single musical instrument is employed by the prophets introduced, although a principal part of their *prophecy* was *psalmody*, i. e. playing on stringed instruments; and musical devotion was in all probability, the species of prophesying in which Saul, and his servants, sent before him, accompanied the prophets:—that Samuel was a magistrate, as well as prophet, and wore the proper dress of office; for so the witch of Endor describes him; "I saw a Sovereign Judge ascend—clothed with a *mantle*"—or ample ornamental dress, [brocaded?] as King's daughters were afterwards accustomed to wear.—These defects, in our judgment, vitiate the other excellencies of this picture.

Mr. West, in his "Portrait of F. E. Wilmot, Esq., one of the Commissioners who adjusted the claims of the American Loyalists," has encountered the difficulty of introducing a historical, or rather allegorical picture into the composition. It certainly illustrates the subject; but it hazards the fault of drawing off the eye from the principal personage. To be intelligible, it must contain

the necessary details; and the necessary details attract the attention of the inquisitive spectator.

A few subjects drawn from classic history in this exhibition, owe their distinction to the paucity of competitors. There are several pictures on two, or more stories; and though they be interesting anecdotes of men long departed, yet the repetition does no great honour to the extent of the artists' researches, or general reading.

We have on former occasions commended the pencil of Hilton: his picture of "Christ restoring sight to the blind," justifies our commendation; in parts, at least; but we suspect that Mr. H. has not premises sufficiently spacious in which to contemplate his larger works: were this picture placed in a hall, or church, he, himself, would detect ambiguities of expression and appearances, altogether repugnant to his wishes.

The PORTRAITS, as we have already hinted, form the mass of this display. Many of them are equal to any that we have ever seen. The merit, however, lies in few hands. Messrs. Beachy, Lawrence, Owen, and a few others; Thompson's "Infant Jupiter," has excellent parts. His Lavinia hardly expresses with sufficient distinctness, the true gentlewoman.

The LANDSCAPES with their accompaniments diversify the exhibition to great advantage. Among them we distinguish Mr. Daniell's, "Scene near Nijibabad, in Rohilcund, the Sewalic, snowy mountains, appearing in the distance; an Indian on an elephant, is endeavouring to cross a small bridge, which the elephant refuses until he has examined its strength with his trunk: East Indies." The sagacity of the animal is well expressed; and gives a strong interest to the piece. This elephant is remarkably *flesh-coloured*.

Turner's "Snow Storm: Hannibal and his army crossing the Alps," is not a snow storm; that meteor while falling suffers no such distant view of objects as Mr. T. has introduced; and after it has fallen, the whole ground is covered with it, to an effect not marked by the painter: he has been more intent on his management of light, and his sun "shorn of his beams," than on scrupulous accuracy in representing a snow storm.

"View of the appearance of the French fleet about noon, on the 12th of April, 1809: the Imperieuse, Capt. Lord Cochrane, engaging the Aquilon, Varsovie, and Calcutta, which were captured and burnt; the Ocean, &c. making sail for the river Charente."

"View of the situation of the French fleet, as they appeared the morning of the 12th April, 1809; the Ocean, a three-decked ship, with six other of the line, aground upon the shoals, two still continuing at an-

chor, near the Isle d'Aix: the remainder got into the river Charente, and part aground."

These, with others of a like nature, as Capt. Brenton's affair off Naples, &c. are proper subjects of commemoration by means of the arts. The present war has afforded subjects enough for a gallery; why should not a gallery of them be formed?

To praise Mr. Bone's ENAMELS, is doing no more than all the world does: the subject usually called "Titian's Mistress," but by Mr. B. "Lady and Page," is one of the most perfect specimens that has proceeded from the hands of this artist.

The same remark on the prevalence of portraits as is applicable to the pictures, applies also to the SCULPTURES. There are a few monumental figures;—figures so often repeated that to vary the sentiment they express is now scarcely possible. Flaxman's monument to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, for the Prince of Wales's Island, is one of his best. In Manning's "model for the monument in honour of Capt. Hardinge," we discover, as we hope, an earnest of superior merit. Theed's "Thetis" is commendable; but the goddess crouches in a manner of somewhat doubtful propriety. The Busts contain many of great merit; and the Architectural Drawings being removed to another room, they are seen to more than usual advantage. Mr. Nollekens and Mr. Chantrey have been distinguished by us on this inspection. The bust of Mr. West, by the former; and that of Mr. Stothard, by the latter, are striking likenesses and well executed. We may be allowed also to commend them in another point of view; they mark the intercourse and mutual regard of artists: and were there no other merits beside those of likeness and friendship in these, as also in Sir W. Beechey's "portrait of Mr. Nollekens the sculptor," we should not hesitate to praise them.

This exhibition is marked by tokens of a military era; it begins with "the chief of the Macdonells" in a Highland military dress; and it ends with the redoubted hero "Mr. Cribb, the British champion." Even the ladies are military also, and some of them high in field rank: "Portrait of Mrs. Colonel Kerrison"—"Portrait of Mrs. General Mac Intyre." Formerly the character of these ladies would have been expressed by a roundabout periphrasis; but who shall limit the improvements of the present generation!

May success attend the ingenious and the deserving; may the arts flourish as the elegancies of the nation; and may greater diversity hereafter prove the interest taken by the public in their prosperity and permanency.

\*.\* Report says that upwards of five hundred articles sent were rejected: the number of practitioners is increasing: that of distinguished genius must ever be small.

## POETRY.

PORTUGUESE HYMN TO THE VIRGIN MARY  
"the Star of the Sea."

BY JOHN LEYDEN.

Star of the wide and pathless sea,  
Who lovest on mariners to shine,  
Those votive garments wet, to thee  
We hang, within thy holy shrine;  
When o'er us flashed the surging brine,  
Amid the warring waters tost,  
We called no other name but thine,  
And hoped when other hope was lost.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the vast and howling main,  
When dark and lone is all the sky,  
And mountain-waves o'er Ocean's plain,  
Erect their stormy heads on high:  
When virgins for their true loves sigh,  
They raise their weeping eyes to thee;  
The Star of Ocean heeds their cry,  
And saves the foundering bark at sea.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the dark and stormy sea,  
When wrecking tempests round us rave,  
Thy gentle virgin form we see  
Bright rising o'er the hoary wave.  
The howling storms that seem to crave  
Their victims, sink in music sweet;  
The surging seas recede to pave  
The path beneath thy glistening feet.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the desert waters wild,  
Who pitying hears the seaman's cry,  
The God of mercy, as a chill,  
On that chaste bosom loves to lie;  
While soft the chorus of the sky  
Their hymns of tender mercy sing,  
And angel voices name on high,  
The mother of the heavenly King.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the deep! at that blest name  
The waves sleep silent round the keel,  
The tempests wild their fury tame  
That made the deep's foundations reel;  
The soft celestial accents steal  
So soothing through the realms of woe,  
The newly damned a respite feel  
From torture, in the depths below.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the mild and placid seas,  
Whom rainbow rays of mercy crown,  
Whose name thy faithful Portuguese,  
O'er all that to the depths go down,  
With hymns of grateful transport own:  
When gathering clouds obscure their light,  
And heaven assumes an awful frown,  
The Star of Ocean glitters bright.

*Ave Maris Stella!*

Star of the deep! when angel lyres  
To hymn thy holy name essay,  
In vain a mortal harp aspires  
To mingle in the mighty lay!  
Mother of God! one living ray  
Of hope our grateful bosoms fires,  
When storms and tempests pass away,  
To join the bright immortal quires.

*Ave Maris Stella!**From a Boston American Newspaper.*

"If John Bull,—as some pretend,—suffers  
great distress from the operation of the Con-  
tinental System, it seems, by the following  
song, that the old fellow bears his affliction  
with a Frenchman-like resignation."

## BONAPARTE AND COMMERCE.

BONAPARTE.

Who art thou with front so bold,  
My imperial will opposing?  
Caitiff, hast thou not been told,  
I'm all ports against thee closing?  
Miscreant! think not to evade  
My decrees and sov'reign pleasure;  
War is now my only trade,  
Terror my compulsive measure.

COMMERCE.

Tyrant!—I've been often told  
Of thy malice, fury, madness;  
But to hear thee rage and scold,  
Ne'er shall sink me into sadness.  
Thunder, then, thy fierce decrees,  
Be thy barbarous triumphs vaunted  
While BRITANNIA rules the seas,  
VANDAL!—I remain undaunted.

BONAPARTE.

Death and hell!—what do I hear!  
Varlet!—scoundrel!—robber!—ruffian!  
Off!—or from this fiat thy ear  
Shall receive Imperial cuffing.

E 4

Bring me faggots, bring me fire;  
Coffee,—sugar,—broad-cloth,—fustian,  
Piled in one commingled pyre,  
I devote now to—combustion!

COMMERCE.

Burn away!—my Bullyrock!  
Burn away!—the goods are paid for;  
Quick consumption of the stock,  
Merchants know is good their trade for;  
Yet I pity the poor slaves,  
Who must always pay the piper,  
When thy fiery passion raves;  
O thou most malicious viper!

Prologue to the House of Morville.

Long have the painter's art, the minstrel's strain,  
In mists and storms plac'd winter's rude domain;  
A rugged sire, in sullen state, that shrouds  
His lonely head amid the mountain clouds,  
Who, crown'd with ice, and thron'd on hills of  
snow,

He marks with joy the wasted world below.

Errs not the hand, that thus from winter tears  
The cordial smile, that winter only wears?  
His social pow'r, from grove, and mead, and glen,  
Draws to one point the scatter'd tribes of men;  
Where, round the central flame, by turns prevail  
Love's warbled lay, and truth's instructive tale,  
While feeling wakes tradition's wildest rhyme,  
Or mirth and music wing the steps of time.  
The lonely grove may summer's paths employ,  
But winter loves the hour of social joy;  
The choral song, the dance's mingling maze,  
The lay that breathes the tale of ancient days;  
The scenes, that man's reflected picture give,  
And bid the forms of parted ages live.

Oh have our eyes beheld the rev'rend sire,  
Warming his aged veins by Shakespeare's fire;  
Here, in gay robes, the side of beauty grace;

[Boxes.

Here sit intrench'd in critic pride of place;

[Pit.

Or 'mid yon lowering cloud, dim-thron'd on high,

[Gallery.

With mimic storms convulse our painted sky.

When here compacted numbers mark, unfaul'd,  
The changeeful scenes of this our mirror'd world;  
And by one common impulse sway'd the while,  
Pour the same tear, or catch the genial smile;  
Who will not then the social charm confess,  
Or say, that winter wears no genial dress?  
What though his hand a leafless sceptre bears,  
Though round his brow a crown of ice he wears;  
Wreathes not the muse, its frozen gems between,  
Her cheerful laurel's everlasting green?

Our bard to night aspires, with wild design,  
One ivy sprig around that crown to twine;  
One wreath, which late with trembling hope, he  
tore  
From feudal walls, and fallen tower's, of yore.  
Oh! may its leaves escape your colder frown,  
And bloom their hour on winter's icy crown!

And should their spell one tear from beauty gain,  
Or smooth one wrinkle from the cheeks of pain;  
Should pity dwell on one congenial scene,  
Not idly spent his studious hours have been;  
Nor we in vain our dutious task pursue,  
Whose only hope is that of pleasing you.

Epilogue.—Spoken by Mrs. Edwin.

A play's a law-suit:—quaking at the end on't,  
The plaintiff, Author sues; the Town, defendant;  
The judges, you; the students farther back;  
The prologue's the solicitor in black:  
The counsel, I. My Lords—nay, no denial—  
I move, to-morrow night, for a new trial.  
Rule granted? Thanks! Th' effect my fee secures;  
This hand is nobly paid, when you clap yours.  
But hold; no joking. Veil me, tragic fog!  
Grave plays demand a gloomy epilogue.

Suppose me Juliet: may I beg yon beau  
To treat the public with a Romeo?  
Here's a clear stage, "exceeding snug." Nay, why  
So bashful, man? Then both the parts I'll try;  
And "you, the judges, bear a wary eye."

"Lady, by yon bright moon I swear." "Be  
steady;

"Don't swear by the moon," you're mad enough  
already.

House. You can't sit here, Sir—what are you  
about?

Sir, I was in, Sir. No, Sir, there you're out:  
Silence you ins, and outs.—"We'll part no more,  
"Fly to these arms."—Boxkeeper, shut that door!  
"Hist, Romeo, hist! Love fears no harsh rebuff!"  
Yes, I am Romeo hist, that's plain enough.

House. Encore! ha! hah! off! off!—go on—  
don't stir:

Send in the manager. (Mrs. E.) Your pleasure,  
Sir,

House. Psha! stuff! what, you the manager? a  
woman?

(Mrs. E.) When married Sir, you'll find that's  
not uncommon!

"Sweet, while I live, I'll love:" wont you? Oh,  
no!

My plan's quite different: "While I live I'll  
crow!!!"

Thus, blown by fashion's gale, awhile to run  
Down folly's tide, still floats the bubble, fun.  
While Comedy, the gilded vapour quaffs,  
From satire's cup; and, as she sips, she laughs.

Soon shall the Muse in yonder classic dome,  
Find a grac'd welcome, and a splendid home.  
Each day we see her growing fame arise,  
Till like a Phoenix—Drury seeks the skies!  
Nor fear, while thus the giant braves the wind,  
That I, though small, will long remain behind.  
No! dreading from the distance to look smaller,  
I'll mount an Elephant, to make me taller.

Give our poor bard, nine nights; he'll not  
repine:

Cats have nine lives—a white cat, five times  
nine!!!

Oh! joyful pledge! that smile dispels our fear,  
And bids the House of Morville, prosper here.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AFRICA.

**Slaves Emancipated.**—The island of Goree, off the African coast, now contains 2,000 blacks, who have been rescued from slave-ships by our cruisers. A plan has been lately devised for recruiting the West India regiments from them; and some officers are about to be sent out to carry it into effect.

## AMERICA, NORTH: UNITED STATES.

**Remarkable Bill, Prospective and Retrospective.**—In Senate, April 29, Reported the following bill:—A bill more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States. Whereas *British* and other armed vessels have harassed and committed depredations on the commerce of the United States on or near the coasts thereof, in violation of the laws of nations: therefore "Be it enacted, &c. that it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws and usages of nations, any such *British* or other armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States for the purpose of harassing or committing, depredations on the vessels belonging to the citizens thereof."

\*\*\* This law would have a much fairer appearance, *prima facie*, had it not specified *British* vessels, particularly; but had it mentioned *all vessels*, generally; or had it marked *French* vessels equally with *British*!!

**Newspapers: Number and Description of.**—There are published in the United States 364 newspapers, of which 158 are in the interest of the republican, and 157 in the federalist party; the others are neuter. Eight are printed in German, five in French, two in Spanish, and the others in English. Nine of these Journals were established prior to the American revolution. Their aggregate annual sale is estimated at 25,200,000.

## AMERICA, BRITISH.

**Bahama Islands.**—The Grand Jury in the Bahama Islands have presented as a grievance the numerous French picaroons in that neighbourhood, which obtain shelter and supplies from the United States.

## AMERICA, SOUTH: SPANISH.

**Earthquake at Caracas.**—The accounts respecting this dreadful calamity are confirmed to their full extent.

The subjoined letters from Caracas, and La Guayra, its port, afford some interesting particulars with regard to this terrible

convulsion of nature, which seems to have rivalled the earthquake that laid Lisbon in ruins, more than half a century ago.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Molini, Esq., dated Caracas, March 29, 1812, to his brother in London:—"The dreadful catastrophe that took place in this city on Thursday last, my pen is not able to describe; you will, without doubt, receive the dreadful details from other quarters.

"My only motive for writing, is to allay your apprehensions relative to my person, and I hope you will receive this letter as soon as the shocking account reaches England.

"On the day above-mentioned, at about seven minutes past four in the afternoon, we experienced one of the most dreadful earthquakes you can imagine. In less than three minutes, one quarter of the town was laid in ruins, and the remaining three-fourths of the houses rendered totally uninhabitable. The number of lives lost is not yet ascertained but the most moderate accounts estimate it at 5000 souls.

"Similar accounts have reached us from La Guayra, and various other quarters; what is the extent of the evil in the interior we do not yet know. I fear the calamity has been general throughout the Continent."

"P. S. General Miranda is well, and was out of town when this dreadful event happened."

Extract of a letter from Captain Cuthbert, of the ship *Highlander*, dated La Guayra, April 1, 1812:—

"Since my arrival here, one of the greatest calamities has occurred at this place that ever happened in any country. On the 26th ult. whilst on board, I heard a most dreadful report of an earthquake: it lasted, as nearly as my recollection will serve, about two minutes. I soon learnt that the town of La Guayra was laid in ruins, and that numbers of the inhabitants were killed by them and buried in them. The city of Caracas, I understand, has experienced a still worse fate, and has been totally abandoned by the unfortunate inhabitants. The rocks and mountains were rent asunder; and it is impossible for pen to describe the devastation occasioned by this horrible explosion. The cargo which I was to have taken on board, has shared the fate of nearly all the goods in the city, and has been swallowed up in the general ruin. When the shock was first felt on board, every person was impressed with the feeling that the ship was beating to pieces on the rocks. On my going on shore, the most awful and afflicting scene presented itself; hundreds of the suffering inhabitants were seen mixed with heaps of ruins, and many of them still yet alive with their heads out, imploring assistance from their fellow citizens, who, instead of affording them aid, were

throwing themselves prostrate before images, beating their breasts, and imploring for themselves the protection of their Saints. When the alarm had in some degree subsided, the bodies of the dead were sought for; but I have not been able to ascertain the extent of the loss which this hapless city has sustained."

The *St. Thomas's Gazette*, of the 9th of April, gives the following particulars:—

"March 26 has been a day of woe and horror to the province of Venezuela. At four p. m. the city of Caracas stood in all its splendour; a few minutes later 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, with all the public buildings, monuments, &c. were crushed to atoms by a sudden shock of an earthquake, which did not last a minute, and buried thousands of the inhabitants in ruins and desolation."

"That day happened to be Holy Thursday, and at the precise hour every place of worship was crowded to commemorate the commencement of our Saviour's passion by public procession, which was to proceed through the streets a few minutes afterwards. The number of hapless sufferers was thus augmented to an incredible amount, as every church was levelled with the ground before any person could be aware of danger. The number of sufferers taken out of one of the churches (two days after this disaster), amounted to upwards of 300 corpses. The number of dead is differently stated, from 4 to 6, or 8,000. Horrible as this catastrophe appears, it would be a matter of some consolation to know that the vicinity of that city offered some support or shelter to the surviving mourners; but the next town and seaport thereto, viz. La Guayra, has in proportion suffered still more, as well as its immediate coast. Huge masses of the mountains were detached from the summits, and huddled down into the vallies. Deep clefts and separations of the immense bed of rocks still threaten future disasters to the hapless survivors, who are now occupied in burying and burning the dead, and in relieving the numerous wounded and cripples perishing for want of surgical aid, shelter, and other comforts."

By Jamaica papers to the 11th April, we learn the following details:—

On the 16th ult. at four P. M. preceding Good-Friday, a violent shock of an earthquake was experienced in the town of La Guira, which was followed in quick succession by several others, and in the short space of a few minutes, only three out of about 1000 houses were left standing, and upwards of 1200 inhabitants either perished immediately, or were buried under the ruins of the fallen houses. At Puerto-Cavello the shocks were sensibly felt at the same time, and about

80 houses were thrown down, and some lives lost, the number was not exactly ascertained, but it was said to be only seven. Considerable damage was also sustained in the city of Caracas, where, at the commencement of these violent convulsions of nature, divine service was performing in the Cathedral and in the Church of La Merced, both of which were entirely thrown down, and almost every person present killed. A number of houses were destroyed. Vittoria, a town situate between Valencia and Caracas, was entirely demolished, and only five persons saved. Leon has also suffered greatly, and in short the whole province has been in some degree injured by this dreadful visitation of Providence.—Large quantities of land have been sunk, and bodies of water have arisen in its room. The total number of lives lost is estimated to be from 12 to 14,000.

The scene at La Guira and Caracas was distressing beyond description. The streets were covered with the dead bodies of the miserable sufferers, while the number of persons who survived was insufficient to perform the funeral offices for, or even to remove, the remains of their unfortunate fellow-citizens.

This lamentable catastrophe, it appears, happened on the second anniversary of their Declaration of Independence, at the very hour that they had formerly dragged their Governor to prison; a circumstance which many of them consider as a judgment of the Almighty for their separating themselves from the Mother Country. Indeed, their priests have already availed themselves of such arguments in their exhortations to the people.

The earthquake was also felt at Curacao, but no damage whatever was occasioned by it.

The New York papers of the 9th ult. contain a dispatch from Don Domingo Monte Verde, commanding the troops in Coro, to Don Campo Verde, the Governor of that province. After alluding to his success against Troxillo, and stating that the city of Barquisimeto had by the late earthquake been destroyed, he adds, that the surviving inhabitants of that city, as well as those of Jonayo, Quibor, and near twenty villages, impressed with a belief that the calamity was a visitation from Providence to punish them for their rebellion, had sent to renew their allegiance to Ferdinand VII. and to solicit his protection.

Such was the desolation produced by the earthquake at La Guira, that not a building remained entire in the whole to us, except that belonging to the Philippine Company. The misfortune did not terminate with the earthquake. All those who had property left collected it together, and proceeded with it and their families to the mountains; there to reside in tents, till their habitations could

be rebuilt. The unprincipled part of the natives, taking advantage of their situation, assembled in numbers, and plundered them of all their valuable effects; so that, in fact, property had changed hands: and those who before the earthquake were the most opulent were now reduced to poverty. Preparations were making to build a town near Mozquitta, in the room of La Guira, which is to bear a name commemorative of the calamity which has been experienced.

It appears by authentic accounts, that the following cities and towns had suffered:—Cumana, New Barcelona, Valencia, and Magueta, nearly destroyed; Barquisimeto, Santa Rosa, and Candare, totally destroyed; St. Charles and Caramacote, very much injured; Arilaqua sunk; and the inland town of St. Philip, with a population of 1200 persons, entirely swallowed up.

Such are the accounts of this terrible devastation, which we have collected and revised from the public prints: it is likely that additional particulars will be transmitted, as the survivors recover from the terror they have experienced, and are, even now, experiencing. It is probable that the origin of this convulsion was still further in the interior, and perhaps among the mountains, from which, as yet, no accounts have reached us.

It is due to the American Congress to record that immediately on receiving the distressing intelligence, a donation of 50,000 dollars was voted, to be shipped off in proper succours to the sufferers.

*Insurrection at Havannah.*—The Universal Censor of the 9th May, mentions the execution of five free negroes, one free Mulatto, and three slaves, for an attempt to possess themselves of the island. One of them, named Jose Antonio Aponte, was intended to be created King; and several others were nominated to high offices, military and civil, in case of success.

#### AUSTRIA.

*Town consumed by Fire.*—The town of Sistow, in Austria, was entirely destroyed by fire in April last. About 60 inhabitants, in attempting to save their goods, perished in the flames.

*Gustavus, late King of Sweden.*—Vienna, May 9. Count Gottorp, after a sojourn of five days here, set out the day before yesterday for Herrnhuth.

*Comparative Excellence of Workmanship.*—The interruption of maritime commerce having deprived us of many kinds of goods, we continue here to rep ace them by the produce of our soil. The works executed by our tapestry-makers, locksmiths, and joiners now, for the manner in which they finish their respective works, rival the English. Thousands of persons are occupied in the manufacture of silks; women of the superior

classes begin to sew. In short, Turkey receives from our commercial houses, mirrors, portfolios, gold chains, &c.

It is very gratifying to English feelings to witness the comparison here made—made also by all parts of the continent, including the *forged* marks, &c. of the Great Nation. We remember when it was a necessary passport to fame, to describe an article as being of *Parisian workmanship*: at present, the tables are completely turned; and the objects of emulation and imitation, are English.—We must make some allowances for the pardonable partialities of natives in praising productions of their own ingenuity and country to the full height of their deserts.

#### FRANCE.

*The Traitor betrayed: Reward of Treachery illusory.*—Paris: “The principal novelty here of late has been the arrival of Henry [from North America]. His friend, the *tor-disant* Count de Crillon, is no other than a *ci-decant* French priest, who was an officer in the staff of Marshal Ney, in Spain, where he contrived to rob the military chest and escape to England. Then he succeeded in passing himself off as an emigrant nobleman, and as such, sold to Henry an estate in France, shares in the bank of France, and bills on different senators who never existed. The estate is in the moon, and the shares all counterfeits. Thus Henry lost nearly the whole of the money which the American government was silly enough to give him.”—*Mo n. Chion.*

*Maximum Value of Corn.*—Paris, May 20. An ordinance, dated the 19th of May, fixing the price of rye and barley, contains the following dispositions:—reckoning from to-morrow, May 20, rye brought to the Halle at Paris, cannot be sold there, if it comes from the department of the Seine, at above 35 francs the septier (12 bushels), Paris measure, or above 36 francs if it proceeds from the neighbouring departments. From the same time barley brought to the Halle of Paris cannot be sold, if it comes from the department of the Seine, for more than 25 francs the septier, Paris measure; or above 26 francs 50 cents if it arrives from the neighbouring departments.

Rennes, May 17. The imperial decree, issued at St. Cloud the 8th inst. to determine the price of grain, has been posted to-day, with a decree of the prefect of the department, which proscribes the hectolitre at being sold for more than 33 francs. This news has caused the most lively satisfaction, as before this decree, grain was sold at 65 francs the hectolitre.—*Journal de Paris, May 21.*

*Scheldt Fleet.*—The following are the French ships in the Scheldt fleet:—Charlemagne, 74 guns; Dalmatia, 74; Commerce de Lyon, 74; L'Anversen, 74; L'Alba-

nois, 74; Le Beiller, 74; Le Duguesier, 74; Le Cesar, 74; Le Paltusk, 74: Le Dantzic, 74. The two last ships of the line are manned by Danes. There are also down at Antwerp two frigates, two Dutch corvettes, four gun boats, with six 24-pounders each, beside small craft. The flag of rear-admiral Heurenx is flying in one of them, and admiral Missirenessi in another. The captains' names are Courand, Williammy, Calene, Cocoleur, Curbue, and Moras.

Sorini, the celebrated traveller, died lately in France.

## HOLLAND.

*Benevolent and liberal Legacies.*—A wealthy Jew, named Pinedo, who died lately at Amsterdam, made some singular and unprecedented bequests. He left to each of the christian churches in Amsterdam, and at the Hague, 10,000 florins; to each of the orphan houses of those cities, the same sum; and to each of his christian neighbours who assisted at his funeral, 100 Dutch ducats; and to each Jew, 200 ditto.

## INDIES, EAST.

*Prodigious Tiger*—The Madras journals mention, that one of the largest tigers ever seen in that part of the world, was killed at Saukerry Droog, by Captain Moore and Lieutenants Birch and Nelthropp. In the course of a few months, it had destroyed a hundred head of cattle, &c. besides four children. Sixteen balls were lodged in its body before it fell; it measured from head to tail 14 feet, and was 43 inches in height.

## INDIES, WEST.

*Herod out Heroded: Napoleon out Napoleonned, by his black brother.*—A vessel from St. Domingo has brought a copy of a proclamation issued by Christophe, upon his setting out at the head of his army to attack Port-au-Prince. The subjoined extracts shew that the black emperor is a very pretty imitator of the oratory and policy of his white brother Napoleon:—

"I have now risen from my lethargy—my slumber was similar to that of the lion; I am resolved to march against Port-au-Princes (Port-au-Prince), and reduce those rebels to subjection. I have too long restrained the ardour of my brave soldiers; but, in so doing, did I not afford ample time to those rebels to see into their errors? I should stand culpable to my people, to my army, and to myself, were I longer to delay in reducing to obedience those districts yet disgraced by the spirit of rebellion.

"General officers, subalterns, and soldiers! brave and intrepid conquerors, wherever your foes have shewn themselves, interior or exterior,—you who have so often beheld, at your approach, the flight of those hostile

bands blinded by the spirit of rebellion, you are still the men whom I have led to victory —you shall again shew yourself worthy of its favours! This is the moment to conquer an internal peace, and thereby fulfil a part of your glorious toils! There will then remain but one great family, whose only duty will be to stand ready to repulse any foe who should make any attempt upon its existence. There cannot exist any balancing power in Hayti. The same protective laws must pervade the whole territory."

## PERSIA.

*Country surveyed: Panoramic Views.*—Mr. Price, a gentleman attached to the Persian embassy, has made drawings on the spot, of every town, village, castle, ruin, mountain of note, &c. during the whole route from the Persian Gulf to Tehran, the Persian capital. He has made panoramic views of Shiras, Persepolis, Isphahan, Kashan, Kom, and Tehran; giving the costumes of the people, &c. so that on his return to England the public may expect to be gratified with the fruits of his labour through this extensive and interesting tract of country, hitherto so little known in Europe.

## SPAIN.

*British Donations to a People intent on Liberty.*—Cadiz, May. The Regent of Britain, the Parliament, and the British nation, have always been uniform, not only in regarding the cause of Spain as just, but also as their own, and deserving of the greatest efforts and sacrifices on their part. That generous people and government have recently determined to assist us with clothing, arms, and accoutrements for 100,000 Spaniards. Among other articles are shirts, shoes, and stockings, each 200,000; 100,000 jackets, of blue cloth; pantaloons, ditto; 100,000 canvas jackets, and pantaloons, ditto; boots and knapsacks, each 100,000; 95,000 muskets, 3000 pair of pistols, 3000 carabines, 14,500,000 ball cartridges, 550,000 flints, 7,729 casks of gunpowder, 23 24-pounders, 20 6-pounders, 20 howitzers, 22,690 cannon balls, 1200 grenades, &c.

## TURKEY.

*Weehabees victorious.*—Constantinople, April 1. Letters from Smyrna confirm the news of the defeat of Jussuff Pacha, by the Weehabees. He lost near Medina some thousands of men, and retired in disorder to the banks of the Red Sea, where he is waiting for reinforcements.

*Mahometan Pilgrimage terminated in a British Ship.*—The Druid frigate, Captain Seale, has sailed from Alexandria for Tangiers, conveying to the latter place the emperor of Morocco's son, who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.



## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*State of His Majesty's Health.*—On Sunday the following bulletin was shewn at St. James's palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, May 30.

“ His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as the last monthly report.”

*Installation of the Knights of the Bath.*—The Installation of the Knights lately added to the Order of the Bath, took place Monday, June 1, in the usual form. Early in the morning several troops of the Horse Guards were posted in detachments in the avenues leading to Westminster Abbey. Parties of the Foot Guards were posted within the Abbey, and every preparation suited to the occasion was made. At about ten o'clock the persons connected with the ceremony met in the House of Lords, and at eleven the procession commenced in the following order:

Six Ushers, with wands.

The drums of his Majesty's household.

The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.

Squires of the Knights elect.

Knights elect, and the Proxies of those who were absent; wearing the surcoat and girt, with the sword of the Order; carrying the mantle on the right arm, and bareheaded.

The Squires of the Knights' Companions, wearing black velvet caps.

The Knights' Companions, in their full costume.

The Duke of York, as Grand Master, attended by his Aides-de-camp, in full uniform.

The Pursuivants and Javelin Men, closing the Procession.

The procession moved under a temporary board covering from the Prince's chamber to the south-east door of the Abbey, passed down the aisle, crossed by the west-end, and then turned through the great transept of the Abbey to Henry the Seventh's chapel, where the ceremony was gone through in the usual manner.

When the procession reached the chapel, the Knights took their seats in their respective stalls, and under their banners; the Proxies and Esquires in their proper places. They made profound obeisances to the throne or stall set apart for the Sovereign, and which (the Prince Regent having declined honouring the ceremonial with his presence) was of course vacant. Close to it was the stall of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who, as Acting Grand Master, presided on the occasion. The ceremony finished, the procession returned in the same order in which they had approached the Abbey.

The Duchess of York sat in a temporary box, over the Dean's seat, at the entrance into the chapel, which, together with the Abbey, was exceedingly crowded with ladies of distinction.

Temporary ranges of seats had been erected among the monuments, and they were filled with handsome and well dressed females. At the west-end of the nave, and at the back of the organ, two galleries were erected for the friends of the Dean and Chapter, and for ladies of distinction. This appeared, from very intelligible reasons, the most striking, as it was certainly the most attractive part of the exhibition. The ranges of animated and graceful women among the tombs and trophies of other generations,—the living lovely among the mighty dead, offered a striking subject to the painter or the poet, wholly different from the obsolete finery of the procession of “Squires and Pursuivants and Knights at Arms.”

At the close of the ceremony, the procession returned in the same order as before, the newly created knights wearing their hats and plumes.

The Order of the Bath is now extended to fifty knights, including the Sovereign and the Grand Master. The number installed was twenty-three:—

Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget; the Earl of Wellington; Hon. Sir Geo. James Ludlow; Sir Sam. Hood, Bart.; Earl of Northesk; Sir Richard John Stuchan, Bart.; Hon. Sir A. Forrester Cochrane; Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida; Sir Philip Francis; Sir G. Hilario Barlow, Bart.; Viscount Strangford; Sir Richard Goodwin Keats; Sir George Beekwith; Sir David Baird; Hon. Sir John Hope; Sir Brent Spencer; Lord Cochrane; Sir John Cope Sherbrooke; Sir Wm. Carr Beresford; Lieut. General Rowland Hill; Major General Sir Sam. Auchmuty; Right Hon. Hen. Wellesley, Ambassador in Spain.

The newly-installed Knights of the Bath have determined to appropriate the sum usually spent upon such occasions, in festivities, to public charity.

*Courts-Martial.*—A circular letter from the War-Office, dated the 25th of March, has been addressed to the colonels commanding regiments, in which they are apprised, “that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has deemed it expedient to revert to the custom, heretofore in use, of entrusting to the colonel or commanding officer of each regiment a warrant, empowering him to hold in the regiment under his command, and composed exclusively of the officers belonging to it, general courts-martial, for the investigation and punishment of offences, which, though they do not fall under the description of small offences, and consequently of offences cognizable by a regimental court-martial, are not, however, from their nature, of sufficient gravity or importance, to require the investigation of a general court-martial, composed of officers of other corps.”

A circular letter, which accompanies the

preceding document, contains the following recommendations on the subject of the *prevention of military offences* :—

"The commander-in-chief has commanded me to take this opportunity of stating, that there is no point on which his Royal Highness is more decided in his opinion than that when officers are earnest and zealous in the discharge of their duty, and competent to their respective stations, a frequent recurrence to punishment will not be necessary.

"The commander-in-chief is confident, the officers of the army are universally actuated by a spirit of justice, and impressed with those sentiments of kindness and regard towards their men, which they on so many occasions have proved themselves to deserve; but his Royal Highness has reason to apprehend, that in many instances, sufficient attention has not been paid to the *prevention of crimes*. The timely interference of the officer, his personal intercourse and acquaintance with his men (which are sure to be repaid by the soldiers' confidence and attachment) and above all, his personal example, are the only efficacious means of preventing military offences; and the commander-in-chief has no hesitation in declaring, that the maintenance of strict discipline, without severity of punishment, and the support and encouragement of an ardent and military spirit, in a corps without licentiousness, are the criterions by which his Royal Highness will be very much guided, in forming his opinion of the talents, abilities, and merits of the officers to whom the command of the different regiments and corps of the army are confided."

*Liberty of Worship.*—Return to an Order of the House of Commons :—

"General Order.

"Horse Guards, July 5, 1811.

"In consequence of the operation of the Act, for allowing the mutual interchange of the British and Irish militias, his Royal Highness the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that the commanding officers of regiments shall be particularly attentive, that no soldier, professing the Roman Catholic religion, shall be subject to any punishment for not attending the divine worship of the church of England: and that every such soldier shall be at full liberty to attend the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms prescribed by his religion, when military duty does not interfere."

*Fire in Plymouth Dock-yard.*—A fire, was first discovered on the morning of Monday, June 8, between three and four o'clock, in the eastern rope house of Plymouth dock-yard; and apparently, to those who first discovered it, burst forth in several places at the same time. An alarm was instantly given by the firing of the sen-

tinels on duty in the yard, and on board the *Salvador del Mundo* guard-ship, in Hamoaze, when every assistance was rendered as early as possible; but before any effectual force could be brought to operate, the flames had made considerable progress, and burnt with incredible fury; and, notwithstanding the good supply of water, and the exertions used at the engines, the fire was not subdued until seven o'clock. Fortunately, there were scarcely any stores in the building, but the machinery therein has been mostly destroyed or materially injured. The building is upwards of 1400 feet in length, and the fire having broke out about the centre, it was found necessary, in order to preserve any part of it, to cut off as much as possible at each extremity, whereby about 400 feet of the premises were saved. No lives were lost on this occasion, though some of the persons actively employed received injury.

The house in which the fire commenced is consumed; fortunately the cables, on their being manufactured, are invariably removed to another place; which prevented any of these valuable articles from being destroyed. The loss sustained by the public on this occasion, it is supposed, will not exceed £12,000.

*Spanish National Commemoration.*—Saturday, the 30th of May, being St. Ferdinand's day, (the patron of Spain,) and the anniversary of the unfortunate Ferdinand VIIth, his Excellency the Conde de Fernan Nunez, Duke of Montellano, Spanish Ambassador at this Court, the gentlemen of the Legation and the Consulate, with other Spanish gentlemen of distinction, in their respective uniforms, attended High Mass in the Royal Spanish Chapel, according to the custom of their country. His Excellency afterwards gave an entertainment to the same gentlemen, at his house in Spring Gardens, in celebration of the day. The Duke Del Infantado, though on the point of departure for Portsmouth, was present at this entertainment, which was conducted with the greatest dignity, and in a manner becoming the circumstances in which the Spanish nation and its unfortunate Sovereign are placed. The Duke Del Infantado gave the health of King Ferdinand VII. which was drunk standing, with a decorous silence suitable to the occasion. In a moment, the enthusiasm of all present was strongly excited, and their cheeks were moistened with a tear on the recollection of his unhappy fate. The Duke himself, who was one of the most intimate personal friends of the King, and is now President of the Council of Regency of Spain, was peculiarly affected on this occasion. The Duke's health was next proposed by the Conde de Fernan Nunez, his able successor in the embassy. Among other toasts were—"The generous ally of Spain, George III. and his recovery."

—"The Prince Regent."—"Success to the Regency of Spain, in union with Great Britain."—"The union of Russia with the Powers at war against the Tyrant of the Continent," &c.

*The Loan.*—The amount of the loan for this year is twenty-two millions and a half.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| £15,650,000 | England            |
| 4,350,000   | Ireland            |
| 2,500,000   | East-India Company |
| <hr/>       |                    |
| £22,500,000 |                    |

It was asked whether the sum of 1,800,000*l.* usually given to the public companies might not be dispensed with, it being found very inconvenient to the contractors, the whole of that sum being forced at once into the market: but as it has been usual to distribute to that amount among the public companies, it could not be taken away without notice.

•• It is distributed as follows:—

|                    | Number of persons. | £.         |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Bank               | 30                 | 500,000    |
| East-India Company | 30                 | 300,000    |
| Trinity House      | 20                 | 100,000    |
| Irish Bank         | 17                 | 200,000    |
| Royal Exchange     | 27                 | 200,000    |
| London Exchange    | 27                 | 200,000    |
| South Sea Company  | 24                 | 200,000    |
| Mr. Hase           | 1                  | 100,000    |
| <hr/>              |                    |            |
| 176                |                    | £1,800,000 |

*Will of the late Mr. Perceval.*—The will was written about four years ago, on a half sheet of paper, in Mr. Perceval's own hand writing. Without much preamble, Mr. Perceval bequeaths to Mrs. Perceval, "all his freeholds, copyholds, and other estates, in reversion, expectancy, or remainder." Mrs. Perceval is left sole executrix: and the only stipulation respecting her is, that in case she marries again, Lord Arden is appointed joint guardian. On the back of the will is written, "delivered a copy of this to Jane, 1st April, 1812." Jane is the christian name of Mrs. Perceval.

*The extraordinary account at Bridekirk.* inserted in our last, stating that a report of the death of Mr. Perceval had been circulated at that place 24 hours before the event happened, copied from the Dumfries and Galloway Courier, has been contradicted by the same paper. In consequence of an investigation by the sheriff, the report appears to have arisen in mistake, and probably from the murder of one of the master manufacturers in England during the late riots.

The inhabitants of Northampton have hung with black the church of All Saints, and voted a monument to be erected within it to the memory of Mr. Perceval.

*Colliery blown up.*—Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

May 26. Yesterday, one of the most terrible accidents on record, in the history of collieries, took place at Felling, near Gatehead, Durham, in the mine belonging to C. J. Brandling, Esq. member for this place, which was the admiration of the district for the ventilation and arrangements. Nearly the whole of the workmen were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up, when a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a volume of smoke as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered an immense quantity of small coal, from the upper shaft. In the calamity, 93 men and boys perished: the remains of 86 of whom are still in the mine, which continues unapproachable. Meetings are to be called at Newcastle, and the neighbourhood, to raise subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

*Criminal negligence: Accident.*—A boy of fourteen, named John Wright, was lately killed at Great Gonerby, Lincolnshire, in consequence of his frock getting entangled in the tumbling shaft of a threshing machine. The jury, at the recommendation of the coroner, in consequence of the frequent occurrence of these accidents, and the trifling expence necessary to prevent them, laid a fine of £20 on the owners of the machine and horses, in the nature of a deadend.

*Chester Rioters.*—Of sixteen capitally convicted, five have been left for execution, viz. Richard Lowndes, for extorting money; Joseph Thompson, for stealing plate; William Greenhough, for stealing flour; John Temples, for stealing spoons; and John Heywood, for destroying machinery.

*Lancaster Assizes.*—Twelve prisoners were put to the bar, charged with aiding and consenting to the administering of an unlawful oath to Holland Bowden, a sergeant in the Bolton regiment of Lancashire Local Militia. Their trial lasted till near seven o'clock, when the jury retired for above half an hour, and brought in a verdict of *Guilt*, against Christopher Medcalf, Jas. Brierly, Henry Thwaite, Thos. Pickup, John Hurst, Samuel Radcliffe, who was acquitted the day before of setting fire to the factory at West Houghton, and Joseph Greenhaigh. Hurst was the person who went by the appellation of *Gen. Ludd*.

*Thursday, 6 o'clock, p. m.*—John Howarth, John Lee, and Thomas Hoyle, have been this day found guilty of rioting, and stealing provisions out of a shop in Deansgate, Manchester.

*Fine inflicted.*—A tradesman at Nottingham was lately convicted in the mitigated penalty of 40*s.* for having neglected to appear and keep watch in that town, pursuant to the late act,

*Selling a Wife.*—A well dressed woman was lately sold in Smithfield, with a halter round her neck, to a decent looking man, who gave *eight shillings* for the *Lady*, and paid the salesman *seven shillings*. An immense crowd witnessed the scene. The woman declared it was the happiest moment of her life: and the purchaser said that he would not take ten pounds for his *bargain*!

Daniel Redesh sold his wife in Sheffield market-place lately, for *sixpence*, and actually delivered her to the purchaser in a halter, which cost *ninepence*.

Possibly it may be thought rather impertinent, by the gentlemen and ladies implicated in these transactions, (which are usually the consequences of mutual agreement, and mutual convenience) to enquire by what law this divorce, a *mensû et th'o*, and moreover, a *vinculo matrimonio* takes place in this summary and unexpensive manner? and whether the ceremony is equally efficacious supposing the lady to be "well-dressed." How far does custom warrant the proceeding? And supposing there should be children by the purchaser, to whom do they belong? Moreover, has he not also a right to sell what he bought? What is the efficacy of the halter (always indispensable) in this case? and is not the whole, one of John Bull's barbarisms? What can foreigners think of it? &c. &c.

*Benevolent Attention.*—The Directors of the East-India Company are said to have taken two hundred of the most necessitous of the weavers of Spitalfields, and its neighbourhood, into their employ as supernumerary labourers. Those with the largest families have been selected; so that this benevolent measure has afforded immediate support to above one thousand distressed individuals in that quarter.

*Agricultural Improvement: Inclosure of Waste.*—The Board of Agriculture has unanimously adopted a petition to both Houses of Parliament, prepared by the right hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. their president, praying that a bill for a general inclosure of waste lands throughout England, might pass into a law, as the best means of increasing the quantity of bread corn.

*New Alms Houses.*—The new alms houses in Gravel Lane, Southwark, built by the Rev. Rowland Hill, for 24 poor aged widows belonging to Surrey Chapel, were opened for their reception, when a platform was erected in front of the houses, from which the reverend gentleman preached in the open air to not less than 3,000 persons.

*Antiquities.*—Lately a number of antiquaries attended the opening of several barrows, situated about a mile to the eastward of the village of Rottingdean. A number of urns were found, containing bones, supposed to be those of Roman soldiers who had fallen

in battle about 2,000 years ago; but no coins were discovered.

*Bibliomania.*—At no time did the *Bibliomania* rage with more violence than at present. At the Duke of Roxburgh's sale, a collection of two-penny portraits of criminals, and other remarkable characters, chiefly of persons tried at the Old Bailey, sold for £9s. 10s.—The Boke of Saint Albans, printed 1486, £147.—The Mirrour of the World, Caxton, 1480, £351. 15s.—The Kalendayr of the Shippers, 1503, £180.—The last little volume was bought for the Duke by Mr. Nicol for two guineas.

A collection of halfpenny ballads and garlands, pasted, in 3 vols. sold for £478. 15s.!

A set of the Sessions' Papers, from 1690 to 1803, sold for £378.

One day's sale of the library, produced above £2,800. The books were early and scarce editions of English poetry.

Wednesday, June 17, was quite an epoch in bookselling; for at no time, and in no country, did books bring the prices at which they were knocked down by Mr. Evans at Roxburgh House. To enumerate all the rarities sold would exceed the limits that we can spare for the article; but we shall extract from the catalogue (in Mr. Nicol's own words) the titles of a few of the lots, and add the prices at which they sold.

#### ROMANCES.

No. 6292. Il Decamerone di Boccaccio, fol. M. C. Edit. Prim. Venet: Valdarfer, 1471.

Of the extreme scarcity of this celebrated edition of the Decameron, it will perhaps be sufficient to say, that no other perfect copy is yet known to exist, after all the fruitless researches of more than 300 years.

It was bought by the Marquis of Blandford, after a long contest with Earl Spencer, for £2,260; being the largest sum ever given for a single volume.

No. 6,348. The Boke of the Fayt of Armes and of Chyvalrye. fol. blue Turkey. gilt leaves, very rare. Caxton, 1479.

Bought by Mr. Nornaville for £326.

No. 6,349. The very true History of the valiant Knight Jason. fol. Russia. Andewarpe by Gerard Leea, 1492.

Of this very rare edition no other copy is known. Bought by the Duke of Devonshire for £91. 10s.

No. 6,350. The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, by Raoule le Fevre, translated and printed by William Caxton. fol. B. M. Colen, 1473.

This matchless copy of the first book printed in the English Language, belonged to Elizabeth Gray, Queen of Edward IV.

Bought by the Duke of Devonshire for £1,000. 10s.



No. 6,353. The most Pytifull History of the Noble Appolyn, King of Thyre, 4to. M. G. L. very rare; W. de Warde, 1519.

Bought by Mr. Nornaville, for £115. 10s.

No. 6,360. The History of Blanchardyn, and the Princes Eglantyne. fol. red Mor. Caxton.

Of this book there is no other copy known to exist. Unfortunately, imperfect at the end.

Bought by Earl Spencer for £215. 15s.

No. 6,361. The right pleasaunt and goodlie Hystorie of the Four Sonnes of Aimon, fol. red Mor. Caxton, 1554.

Bought by Mr. Heber for £35.

No. 6,376. The Lyfe of Vergilius, with wood-cuts, rare, 4to.

Bought by Marq. of Blandford for £54. 12s.

No. 6,377. The Storye of Fredeyke of Jennen, with wood-cuts, 1518.

Bought by Mr. Triphook for £65. 2s.

No. 6,378. The Story of Mary of Nemege, with wood-cuts, 1518.

Bought by Mr. Triphook for £67.

The day's sale amounted to £5,035. 7s.

It will be curious to learn what these books originally cost the noble duke; and we trust Mr. Nicol will publish a priced catalogue with a detail of the formation of the library.

Books to the amount of £40,000 have been sold by auction within the last two months—to which those now on sale will add 25 or £30,000 more.

The young Duke of Devonshire has also bought the Count Maccarthy's splendid library, in one lot, for 25,000 guineas.

\*. The following we extract as a specimen of the spirited exertions in agriculture, which do so much honour to our day, and produce so great advantage to our country. It will be remembered, that they are not prizes proposed by government, but the free and voluntary donations of independent country gentlemen. The attention to the condition of cottagers, the allowance of small portions of land, the industry of the cottager himself, are contemplated by us, as very pleasing features in these proposals. The whole breathes a spirit of patriotism combined with truly honourable emulation.

*Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society Premiums.* £. s. d.

|                                                                                                                                                                         |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| To the Labourer in Husbandry who shall have brought up, or be then bringing up, the largest family with the least parochial assistance                                  | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| To the next largest family                                                                                                                                              | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| To the next ditto                                                                                                                                                       | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| To the Male Servant in Husbandry who shall have resided the greatest number of years in the same service, or on the same farm, with persons not members of this Society | 2 | 2 | 0 |

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To the next longest ditto 1 | 1 | 0 |

To the Land-owner who shall have laid the greatest quantity of land in lots, of not less than one rood in each lot, to cottage-houses, and furnished the cottager with young apple trees, a piece of plate 5 | 5 | 0 |

To the Cottager who shall, before the Annual Meeting in July next, have planted and maintained the best quick fences round such lots, and shall have well and sufficiently planted and protected such trees, and having the land in the best general state of cultivation 3 | 3 | 0 |

To the next best 2 | 2 | 0 |

To the next ditto 1 | 1 | 0 |

For the best Bull exhibited, having been in possession of the owner not less than six months, a piece of plate, value 5 | 5 | 0 |

For the best Bull bred in the county, two years old and upwards 3 | 3 | 0 |

For the best Milch Cow exhibited, having been in the possession of the owner not less than six months, a piece of plate, value 5 | 5 | 0 |

For the best Milch Cow, bred in the county 3 | 3 | 0 |

For the best three-year old short-wool'd Ram, a piece of plate 5 | 5 | 0 |

For the best three-year old long-wool'd Ram, a piece of plate 5 | 5 | 0 |

For the best pen of three short-wool'd Fat Wethers, a piece of plate, value 5 | 5 | 0 |

The same premiums for pens of long-wool'd Fat Wethers.

For the best pen of three short-wool'd Ewes, a piece of plate 5 | 5 | 0 |

The same premiums for pens of long-wool'd Ewes.

For the best pen of three short-wool'd Theaves, a piece of plate 5 | 5 | 0 |

The same premiums for pens of long-wool'd Theaves.

For the best Boar 3 | 3 | 0 |

For the best Cart-Stallion, having been in the possession of the owner, and used in the county not less than twelve months, a piece of plate, value 10 | 10 | 0 |

The President of the Society offers a premium of £10 for the best cultivated Acre of Foin Grass, and a premium of £5 for the next best acre. This grass, properly cultivated, appears likely to be of great advantage in affording winter food of the best quality for cattle, and particularly Milch Cows—an experiment upon a small scale has been made at Wimpole Farm, where the mode of planting the grass may be seen on application to Mr. R. Elliston, the bailiff.

F

## DESCRIPTION

OF THE CHURCH OF EAST WILTON,  
GIFT OF EARL OF AYLESBURY.

The parish church of East Wilton, an extensive village, on the banks of the Yore or Eore, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was an ancient structure of mean architecture, in an extreme state of dilapidation, and in a situation, in every respect, inconvenient to the parishioners, and there was no appropriate residence for the Vicar. To obviate these defects, the Earl of Aylesbury, the impropiator and proprietor of the whole parish, and of large estates in the neighbourhood, has lately built his tenants a new church, of simple, elegant and just proportions in the Gothic style, in a more central position, and commanding as beautiful a prospect as can well be imagined.

Its dimensions are 80 feet in length, by 45 in width, and 21 feet in height, including the chancel, with a vestry and a chancel-house; a nave and two aisles. The tower is 28 feet square and 61 feet high, to which his lordship has added a parish clock and six bells.

It contains upwards of 50 pews (well painted in imitation of oak) and a gallery for singers. The altar table is on an elevation of two steps, and with the pulpit is covered with plain dark blue cloth. A statute acre of ground was also given to the parish for ever, by his lordship, for a church-yard, including the scite of the building.

The design was executed by Mr. Thomas Hake Seward, of Craven-street, London, and the materials were brought from a quarry of beautiful grey stone, about half a mile distant from the village. His lordship has also built at his own expense, a neat vicarage house and offices, contiguous to the church-yard, and in exchange for the whole glebe of eight acres, has given an equal quantity of very fine land adjoining to the premises, and increased the value of the living by a donation of £700, in aid of sums advanced by the governors of Queen Ann's bounty.

The scite of the old church-yard has been carefully and religiously preserved, with all the reverence and respect, due to the memory of the village forefathers. The walls have been strengthened and completed; the rubbish of the dilapidated church has been removed, but the scattered tombs and grave-stones remain in their places, and the intervals are filled up, by a plantation, which will in future time, cast a more religious awe over the hallowed spot, and must ever pro-

mote a train of pious meditations and reflections, and perhaps suggest new imagery to our unborn elegiac bard.

In the parish of East Wilton, and at two miles distance from the church, are the remains of the once magnificent abbey of Yore-vale (now usually written Jerveaux), founded in the year 1141, by some Cistercian monks, from the more ancient foundation of that order at Rivaux.

They had been buried under their own fragments ever since the dissolution of the abbey, till a few years since, when Lord Aylesbury, at a considerable expense, had them cleared and opened, and discovered the areas of the church, chapter house, cloisters, &c. &c. The former was paved with beautiful glazed tiles, of coats of arms, rich foliage and other fancy designs, in very vivid colours.

These ruins, though of less picturesque beauty than those of the parent and sister foundations of Rivaux and Fountains, give a very complete idea of the proportions and relative positions of the various parts of a monastic edifice, and a strict injunction is laid, that no further depredations shall be made on the fragments of capitals, sepulchral monuments, &c., which still remain a rich mine for the amusement and edification of the historian and the antiquary.

This noble work was undertaken immediately after the celebration of the Jubilee, which commemorated the commencement of the 50th year of the reign of our most beloved Sovereign, as is recorded by a neat inscription, over the west door of the church, as follows:—

In the Year of our Lord

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine,

When the People of the United Empire,

Grateful for the Security and Happiness

Enjoyed under the mild and just Government

Of their Virtuous and Pious Monarch,

Returned Solemn and Public Thanks to

ALMIGHTY GOD,

That by the protection of Divine Providence,

HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE THIRD,

Had been preserved to enter on

The Fiftieth Year of his Reign.

The Right Hon. Thomas Bruce Brudenell Bruce,

Earl of Aylesbury,

In Commemoration of that Event

First designed,

And thence carried into Effect,

The Building of this

Church.

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# PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

## CHAP. VI.—Orders in Council.

House of Commons, March 4.

Mr. Brougham introduced this subject, by soliciting the indulgence of the house. He then described the varieties of objections made to the repeal of these Orders; but entreated that they would so far give way, as to allow of going into a committee on the subject. To enquire whether these Orders had been injurious or beneficial to ourselves, whether they had counteracted or assisted the policy of the enemy. The object of those Orders was retaliation on the enemy; but Buonaparte cares nothing though commerce perish throughout his dominions. The inhabitants of Bourdeaux represented their distresses to government; but in vain: Hamburgh poured complaints into the ear of the French emperor, to no purpose. The French ministers declaim on the advantages of agriculture: Talleyrand has published a book decrying commerce: stern and merciless policy! If commerce be proscribed in France, so will it be wherever her influence extends. What then ought to be our system, in opposition to this?—to foster and cherish our own commerce, by means of neutrals; by means of a people, separated from Buonaparte by an ocean to him impassable; speaking the same language as ourselves. It is lamentable to see in our policy the reverse of this. Let us attend to the effects of this misguided policy. In 1809 the exports and imports fell short of the preceding year 15 millions—the Orders were therefore modified; or rather rescinded. The limits within which these Orders were active was northward to the river Ems, and southward to Orbitello. In 1810 between nine and ten millions of British property were confiscated to the profit of the French treasury. This was the secret of Buonaparte's relaxations. In 1810 he begins his burning system. Can we then expect to move him by commercial distress? In the mean while look at our own bankruptcies: the poor of Liverpool are increased in a few weeks to 16 or 17,000. Last year produced 2,000 commercial failures. Look on our jails filled with debtors. The falling off in British manufactures is 14 or 15 millions compared with 1807, our worst year. In 1810 there came from America five millions more than in 1807; there was imported from Europe more than 20 millions. The custom-house accounts are incorrect; they must not be trusted to. Goods are entered to the value of £100, when they are not worth £10. In 1807, the number of licences was 1,600; in 1810 it was 18,000. This relaxation cuts up the system itself. The Danes, the Swedes, the Norwegians carry on trade with France by our licences. The consequence is that in 1810 there was a great increase of foreign seamen; and of foreign ships to the amount of 1,000,000 tons. No wonder the ship-owners of Hull and Shields complain: comparing 1809 with 1806, the decrease is one half. The trade of this country is now not carried on by merchants but by the Board of Trade: I tremble for the success of these new merchants. A licence was lately issued, by error it is said, for which a merchant would have given £15,000.

The licences encourage forgery. Several sets of papers are used; all forgery from beginning to end. If the ship happened to clear from London, it was said to clear from Rotterdam, and the proper description was made out, as nearly as possible, in the hand-writing of the custom-house officer at Rotterdam, and countersigned by the Duke of Cadore, or perhaps, as I happened to see the other day, by Napoleon himself. Not only were the names forged, but the seal was also forged. A regular set of letters was also forged, containing a good deal of anecdote, and a good deal of such news from Rotterdam as might be supposed to be interesting to mercantile people, and a letter from a merchant in Rotterdam to the ship owner. This is what is meant by the general expression of the licences—"Notwithstanding all the documents which accompany the ship and cargo may represent the same."—Yet the captain of the ship is obliged to swear to every one of the documents, in words, as awful as it was possible to conceive, that all these letters are genuine. Every sort of interrogatory is put to the captain and the whole crew. A letter of a most curious description has been put into my hands, written to an American merchant, of the highest respectability. It is written by a professional man, not that he is either a lawyer, a physician, or a divine, for he would be a disgrace to either of them; but he is a man who has made the forgery of ships papers a regular and organized trade. I shall omit the names of the parties.

"Liverpool, ———.

"Gentlemen—We take the liberty herewith to inform you, that we have established ourselves in this town, for the sole purpose of making simulated papers, which we are enabled to do in a way which will give ample satisfaction to our employers, not only being in possession of the original documents of the ships' papers, and clearances to various ports, a list of which we annex, but our Mr. G— B—\* having worked with his brother, Mr. J— B—\*, in the same line, for the last two years, and understanding all the necessary languages.

"Of any changes that may occur in the different places on the Continent, we are careful to have the earliest information, not only from our own connections, but from Mr. J— B—, who has proffered his assistance in every way, and who has for some time past made simulated papers for Messrs. B— and P— of this town, to whom we beg leave to refer you for further information. We remain," &c.

Then follows a long list of about twenty places from and to which they can forge papers, having all the clearances ready by them. Is not this a trade most degrading? Is there not cause for enquiry under these circumstances? I say, too, conciliate the American. I would not lower our tone because England is distressed; but let us not be falsely proud and weakly timid. The honourable member concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of

\* We believe we are correct in filling up these blanks—Mr. George Branstons—Mr. James Branstons.—Ed.

the commerce and manufactures of the country, particularly with reference to the Orders in Council and the license trade."

Mr. Rose was not disposed to deny the distressed state of many manufacturers. The trade of Birmingham, depended in great measure on that to the United States. But he could not admit that the accounts furnished by Mr. Irving of the custom-house were not accurate. Those accounts gave the most correct ideas of the comparative trade of the country. In 1807, the year of the promulgation of the Orders, the amount was £34,500,000; in 1809 it rose to no less than 50,000,000. In 1811 it fell to 45,000,000. The seizures made by Buonaparte were in the Baltic, to which the Orders in Council do not extend. In 1807 the exports to the whole of America and the West-Indies were 14,800,000; in 1809 they rose to 19,200,000, notwithstanding the non-intercourse act of America; and in 1810 they were 20,400,000—a gradual augmentation of nearly 6,000,000. That the shipping interest of Great Britain had suffered could not be proved: the documents on the table shewed

| Tons.                             |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| In 1807 the amount of tonnage was | 1,436,000 |
| 1808 .....                        | 1,311,000 |
| 1809 ..                           | 1,539,000 |
| 1810 .....                        | 1,609,000 |

Thus it clearly was shewn, that from the year 1807, when the orders in council were issued, the value of shipping had increased nearly 200,000 tons, and the number of seamen, which was in that year only 98,000, had augmented to 120,000. Should we allow our manufactures to rot in our warehouses, or to be exported by neutrals? for that neutral vessels had increased, was undeniable: but all British shipping was employed; not a ship was disengaged, even at Hull. Transport-freights had advanced from 20s. to 25s. The conduct of this country had been singularly forbearing and kind towards America: that of France had been excessively hostile. With regard to the supposed repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, it was well known that they were practically continued: they were enforced in many cases. As to the forgeries and frauds in papers, &c. they existed *before* the orders in council, as much as since; a house at Embden was established, which for frauds of this kind, received *two per cent.* commission. But would the repeal of the orders in council complained of satisfy America? There still remained the principle of blockade, and this France was desirous of annulling, and America with her, because then America could carry on the trade of France in safety—could carry French productions to all parts of Europe. Now the customs of France stood thus: in 1807 they produced £2,400,000; in 1808 they were £740,000; in 1809 they fell to £460,000, notwithstanding additional duties imposed. In 1810, by means of the confiscations they produced £2,000,000. In 1810, France with a population of thirty millions, manufactured to the amount of £54,000,000, while Britain, with a population of twelve millions, exported to the amount of £56,000,000. The question amounted simply to this,—should we open the trade of the world to France or not? He therefore opposed the motion.

Mr. A. Baring thought from the general distress, something must be wrong in our commercial system. He condemned the present neutral trade, and would rather America had it. — The manufactures of America were daily rising into power; they were what Britain should dread, if competition were in question. The Americans had begun to export cotton twist. That country might soon supply southern Europe with her manufactures. The customs of France formed but an insignificant part of her revenue. He thought the orders in council had failed completely. We had said we would repeal them when France repealed her decrees: America said those decrees were repealed: why then did we not repeal our orders? The right hon. gentleman had talked of our maritime rights being insulted, and that was a cry which, whenever raised, would always rouse feelings of indignation in the country. But, before raising the cry, it was important to consider the justice of it. There were three points under which our maritime rights were to be considered in the question; 1st. impressment of seamen; 2d. the rule of war of 1756; and 3d. the question of blockade. With regard to the second, we maintained that the rule of war of 1756 was conformable to the law of nations. America said it was not; but she yielded the point. The stopping of ships at sea, and taking out their men, was certainly a hardship; yet America had submitted to it, and it was a thing which, in his opinion, could not be given up; it was an irritating circumstance, but essential to our maritime greatness. Upon the system of blockade it appeared, from the correspondence, that we were perfectly agreed. Mr. Monroe said that he was entirely satisfied with the explanation as given by Mr. Foster. There was nothing therefore in the question of our maritime rights that could be said to obstruct any advances towards a conciliation with America; a measure most important to the commercial interests of this country.

Mr. Stephen thought the motion very indefinite. What orders in council were intended? why not specify them? was a neutral power only neutral, because distant, to be allowed to carry on all the trade of the world? was a committee of this house to decide on what was the proper business of the cabinet? It remained to be proved that the distresses described were owing to the orders in council. The closure of the ports on the Continent was the cause of the stoppage of our trade to those ports. In 1807 and 8 our exports taken together amounted only to twenty-one millions odds; in the two following years to fifty-one and a half millions. Such were the effects of these orders in council. Our imports during the two former years were twenty-one millions—during the two latter forty-seven millions. In 1809 and 10, there was an increase of upwards of nine millions in our trade beyond the Atlantic. Were distresses never known before among our manufacturers? what would be the effect of a committee? to raise doubts where there were none really. What had the morality of the licence system to do with the distresses of our manufacturers? He had often been described [by Mr. Whitbread] as the parent of the orders in council; certainly he was not of the licence



system. He thought that abandoning the orders in council would really destroy the country.

Mr. Canning said, that commercial rivalry was not all that ought to be looked at; there was a deterrence due to the dignity of the country. If those orders were beneficial, it would appear in a committee. Why shun investigation if they were just, politic, and necessary? They were always described as retaliatory. Their introductory words implied as much. He thought it would be better to discuss them, without connecting them with the licence system. He thought they would be most perfect as they approached a belligerent spirit, and receded from a commercial one. He was aware how little discontented persons were able to judge on the true cause of their discontents. He would not compromise their effects as to France; but would act on the strictest reciprocity towards neutrals.

Mr. Marryatt, Mr. G. Johnstone, Sir Charles Price delivered their sentiments; but differed in opinion.

Mr. Wilberforce thought internal distress ought to be attended to. Men's minds should not be suffered to become irritated by neglect.

Mr. Perceval thought to comply with the motion might be misleading the country. He congratulated himself that he had not heard the Orders in Council charged with injustice. He thought their retaliating principle important, important as a part of national law. When France declared that we should have no trade with the rest of the world, we directed that she should have no trade except with us. Mr. P. thought the Orders in Council were not the true cause of our sufferings, but the confiscations of 1810. He supposed the hon. mover would not have quoted the words of a licence, as he did, had he recollected that it was drawn up by Lords Grenville, Howick, Auckland, and Lord Henry Petty:—nor would he have enlarged on its immorality. He insisted that the Orders in Council had reduced the French Customs from 60 millions of *livres* to only 11 millions.

Mr. Whitbread said the question was, whether we should keep the peace at home? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had talked with great indifference, while he appealed to the Custom-House entries. He talked with indifference of America. Mr. W. then went into a statement of some fallacies in Mr. Perceval's speech, noticing particularly the large exports of 1808 and 1809, when Spain and Portugal were open to our trade, and the immense quantity of British goods that had been wantonly thrown into the hands of Buonaparte. He afterwards called the attention of the house to the dependence of the British armies in Spain and Portugal upon America, for grain and flour, since it appeared that no less than 1,500,000 barrels had been imported into Cadiz and Lisbon, during the last year. He thought the Orders in Council had failed of their effect. But they provided sailors for Napoleon. He was building ships: we were supplying him with mariners.

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| The house divided, for the motion | 144 |
| Against it.....                   | 216 |
| Majority against the motion.....  | 72  |

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, June 27th, 1812.*

Events have justified the expectations with which our last political paper closed. The publication by the Marquis of Wellesley, or by those who affect to be his friends, had consequences fatal to his wishes of including in his proposed ministry, those of the then present officers of state whom he most wished to retain.

Not merely had those ministers differed from his lordship on public measures to be taken, but they considered themselves as ill-treated by a breach of confidence; to a repetition of which they determined not to subject themselves. The application of the Marquis to Lords Grey and Grenville failed, because those noblemen determined to hold the reins of power themselves. His application to Lord Liverpool and his colleagues failed, because they considered the public as unduly made parties to the opinions and negotiations in activity, by premature disclosure.

After the failure of the Marquis Wellesley, H. R. H. the Prince Regent empowered the Earl of Moira to form an administration. Of unblemished honour, but perfect firmness; of conciliatory manners, and rather leaning to what was "Opposition," the public, equally with H. R. H., entertained great hopes that *now* difficulties would vanish. His lordship, however, experienced from Lords Grey and Grenville the same determination to possess *ALL* power: they insisted not merely on what they knew met his lordship's judgment; but also on what they knew his judgment had on former occasions declared against.

The immediate occasion of separation between the noble negotiators was, the removal of certain officers of the Royal Household, very lately appointed by H. R. H. and supposed to have received their situations as marks of personal favour from their sovereign. To have established these officers one day, and removed them the next, would have had the appearance of vacillation in personal favour, to which a sovereign ought not to be reduced. The struggle, then, for their removal, was the test whether the P. R. was reduced—if not to the necessity of surrendering at discretion,—yet to a capitulation with his official servants.

Lord Moira felt the difficulty; and after receiving a demonstration of the readiness of his Royal Master, to sacrifice his personal feelings to the good of his country, *if necessary*, he determined against that necessity; and, with the spirit of a soldier, refused a convention which he thought dishonourable. He saw no security that this were the *only*,

or the last concession. At length the Earl of Liverpool was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and the ministry now in activity has been formed by his recommendation: they consist mostly of the supporters of the late Mr. Perceval.

The political measures, to the propriety of which almost all parties seem to have acceded, are, 1. Compliance with the wishes of the Catholics, for their admission to power. 2. Prosecution of the war in Spain, with energy; and 3. Revocation of the Orders in Council, so far as concerns America. The propriety of the first of these depends in our opinion on the state of the public mind in the two islands. We fear, that Ireland has not yet acquired that general knowledge of religious truth, which may induce her population to tolerate heretics, on earth or in Heaven, contrary to the dogmata of her churchmen.

We fear, too, that the population of Britain overlooks many excellencies in the Irish character, because the priests of the Catholic persuasion still bind their flocks to believe that out of *their* church can be no salvation: and John Bull, though in his grosser language he *dams* others, in common speech, daily, yet he does not choose to be *damned*, *ex-officio*, by a set of popish curs, whose right to that power he has denied for two or three centuries.

The war in Spain will probably be conducted with increased spirit. Might we depend on letters said to be intercepted, from Joseph to his brother, the usurper finds himself pressed. We apprehend he will be still further pressed, by military skill, and activity; but more by want and famine; by poverty; by disobedience, and by faction.

The revocation of the Orders in Council, so far as respects America, has been *very strangely* facilitated by the sudden appearance of the following *arrêté* of Buonaparte, purporting to have been issued,—months—and even years ago, but never rendered visible till the present moment.

#### FRENCH DECREE.

*Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1810.*

“Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation;

“On the report of our minister for foreign affairs,

“In consequence of the act of the 2d of March, 1811, by which the Congress of the United States have enacted exemptions from the provisions of the Non-Intercourse Act, which prohibit the entrance into the Ame-

rican ports to the ships and goods of Great Britain, of its colonies, and dependencies;

“Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British Orders in Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system derogatory to the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag,

“We have decreed, and decree as follows:—

“The Decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and from the date of the 1st of November last, considered as never having taken place (*non avenues*) with regard to American vessels.

(Signed)

“NAPOLEON.

“By order of the Emperor,

“The Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) “The Count DARU.”  
(True Copy).

“The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed) The Duke de BASSANO.”

To meet this new circumstance, the following document has been issued by the British Government.

*Supplement to the London Gazette, Tuesday, June 23.*

At the Court at Carlton-house, the 23d of June, 1811, Present his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.

Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, on the 21st day of April 1812, “That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the Order in Council of the 7th of January 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th of April 1809, shall, without any further Order, be, and the same are hereby declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked.

And whereas the Chargé des Affaires of the United States of America, resident at this Court, did, on the 20th day of May last, transmit to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of a certain instrument, then for the first time communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of France, on the 28th day of April 1811, by which the Decrees of Berlin and

Milan are declared to be definitively no longer in force, in regard to American vessels.—

And whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said Instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said Order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said Orders were to cease and determine; is nevertheless disposed on his part to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between Neutral and Belligerent Nations, upon its accustomed principles—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council bearing date the 7th day of January 1807, and the Order in Council bearing date the 26th day of April 1809, be revoked, so far as may regard American vessels, and their cargoes being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the Government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that if the Government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this order shall have been duly notified by his Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said Acts, this present order shall in that case, after due notice signified by his Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels, and their cargoes being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th day of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid Orders in Council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order; and that all ships and cargoes as afore-

said, that shall henceforth be captured under the said Orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall, in the event of this Order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expences on the part of the captors as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in this Order contained, respecting the revocation of the Orders hereinmentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the Orders in Council of the 11th of November, 1807, or any other Order not hereinmentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled under the Order in Council of the 21st of April 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that nothing in this present Order contained, shall be understood to preclude his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the Orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to his Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

.....  
The following Dates and Explanations of the British Orders in Council, the French Decrees, and the consequent Acts of the American Government, may tend to remove much of the obscurity in which these subjects have been unnecessarily involved:—

On the 16th May, 1806, the British Government issued an Order in Council, declaring the Coast included between the Elbe and Brest in a state of Blockade.

On the 21st November, 1806, Bonaparte issued his Berlin Decree, declaring Great Britain and her Dependencies in a state of Blockade.

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On the 7th January, 1807, the British Government issued an Order in Council, prohibiting Neutral Ships from carrying on the Coasting Trade of the Enemy.

On the 11th November, 1807, the celebrated British Orders in Council were issued, which declared the Continental Ports, from which British ships were excluded, in a state of Blockade (except in case of Ships cleared out from Great Britain), and rendered liable to condemnation all Neutral Ships trading to or from the Ports of the Enemy and his Dependencies.

On the 7th December, 1807, Bonaparte issued his Milan Decree, declaring that any Neutral Ships which should have touched at a British Port, or submitted to be searched by British Cruisers, should be liable to condemnation.

On the 22d December, 1807, the American Embargo took place.

On the 4th March, 1809, the Embargo was removed, and a Non-intercourse substituted with both France and England.

On the 19th April, 1809, a Negotiation was concluded by Mr. Erskine, in consequence of which the Trade with Great Britain was renewed on the 10th June.

On the 26th April 1809, an Order in Council was issued, modifying the former Blockade, which was henceforth to be confined to Ports under the Government of Holland (as far North as the River Ems) and France; together with the Colonies of both, and all Ports of Italy included between Orbetello and Pesaro.

On the 10th August, 1809, the Non-Intercourse with Great Britain again took place, in consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement not being ratified.

On the 1st May, 1810, the Trade with both Great Britain and France was opened, under a Law of Congress, that whenever either power should rescind its Orders or Decrees, the President should issue a Proclamation to that effect; and in case the other Party should not within three months equally withdraw its Orders or Decrees, that the Non-Importation Act should go into effect with respect to that power.

On the 2d November, 1810, the President issued his Proclamation, declaring the Berlin and Milan Decrees to be so far withdrawn, as no longer to affect the Neutral Rights of America; and the Orders in Council not being rescinded,

On the 2d February 1811, the importation of British Goods, and the admission of British Ships into America, were prohibited.

On the 24th of April 1812, an embargo was laid in America.

.....  
America, the neutral power, which by the

extent of her shipping was chiefly affected by these contradictory orders, has lately assumed a fierce countenance, and has publicly made provision for what she describes as doing herself right: those particulars in which Britain complains of her partiality, are stated in the foregoing declaration: she ought to have treated both belligerents exactly alike.

We have our doubts whether the expected opening of the American market to our manufacturers, will allay the troubles excited, as we fear, in our northern counties. —That there is more in these than meets the ear, is a prevailing opinion. It is not merely sheer poverty, that compels to these troubles. They will probably require additional strength to be exerted by government: the unanimous voice of all thinking people is, THEY MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

Amidst these contraries the philanthropist regrets the appearance of approaching hostilities abroad, as most imagine, and wishes that he could terminate the differences between nations, and heal the wounds of suffering humanity. The philanthropist wishes —where the politician fears,—but these fears have not deterred the respectable Society of Friends, from expressing their sense of the importance of pacific measures to the Prince Regent in the following Address.

TO GEORGE AUGUSTUS, PRINCE REGENT  
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT  
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*May it please the Prince,*

Seeing that in consequence of the lamented affliction of our beloved Sovereign thy father, thou art called to the high office of administering the Regal Government of this country, we, his dutiful subjects, the religious Society of Friends, are desirous of representing to thee a subject, in which we believe the welfare of our country is deeply concerned.

It is now many years since war has been spreading its desolation over great part of the civilized world; and as we believe it to be an evil, from which the spirit of the Gospel of Christ would wholly deliver the nations of the earth, we humbly petition thee to use the royal prerogative, now placed in thy hands, to take such early measures for the putting a period to this dreadful state of devastation, as we trust the wisdom of thy councils, as they seek for divine direction, will be enabled to discover.

Impressed with a grateful sense of the re-

ligious privileges we enjoy under the present government, we submit this highly important cause of suffering humanity, which is peculiarly near to our hearts, to thy most serious consideration; that thus thou may'st become an honoured instrument in the hand of the Almighty, in promoting his gracious designs respecting the inhabitants of the earth.

Signed in, by order, and on behalf of the Yearly Meeting of the said People, held in London, this 29th day of the 5th month 1812, by

JOHN WILKINSON,  
*Clerk to the Meeting this year.*

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

“ I am deeply sensible of the calamities which necessarily attend a state of war.

“ It would, therefore, be most grateful to my feelings, to observe such a change in the views and conduct of the enemy as would admit of the cessation of hostilities, consistently with a just regard to the important interests which have been committed to my charge, and which it is my indispensable duty to maintain.

“ I reflect with great satisfaction on the religious privileges secured to you by the wisdom and benevolence of the laws, and you may rest assured of my constant protection.”

Has Buonaparte any *Friends* in his Empire, who might convey to his ear the voice of humanity, and—Christianity? We should be happy in the thought that a request so simple could find the way to his heart, as one day he will wish it had. He is at present far North in Poland. His troops have seized on town after town, to the utter annihilation of all real power of government in their natural sovereign, the King of Prussia. Though it cannot be said, with exact propriety, that desolations mark his steps; yet the numerous army that he heads has consumed the country, and reduced the inhabitants to misery.

To the inconveniences of a scanty harvest, are added those of multiplied consumers: corn, forage, animal food, all are nearly or altogether exhausted, to feed troops from the West and South of Europe. Should the pestilence succeed, which is far from impossible, to what accumulated distresses will the ambitious cupidity of one individual have subjected his fellow men!

Russia has not made peace with Turkey: but that event is expected: we, however, conjecture that it will still delay. Perhaps a blow to be struck may take place *previously*. We shudder at the prospect before this extensive empire.

Sweden adheres to Russia; which is so far safe for the Czar. It is said, the temptations held out to her by Buonaparte have been great.

If we ask what is the state of Germany, of Austria, of Italy, it is replied, they are slowly recovering from the effects of former misfortunes. They feel the pressure of circumstances, but console themselves with the consideration that others are worse off than they are!

Holland and the maritime countries groan deeply: they have no prospect of brighter days, at present.

France is insulted by popular commotions, on account of the dearth of bread. Corn is imported by *land carriage*, to still the clamours of the people: this supply can be but trivial.

The mind sometimes originates hope in despair. If these calamities, being felt by all parties, should convince all parties of their true interest, then, though grievous to an unusual degree and extent, they may prove salutary to the general interests of Europe and mankind.

Affairs in the Peninsula are progressive. The French are confounded at the blows repeatedly struck by the British general: and have scarcely time to complain of the effects of one, ere another augments their causes of exclamation and complaint. They have seen a large and important *depôt* of stores, &c. destroyed at the bridge of Almaraz, by a *coup de main*, of which they had no previous suspicion; and this, falling on the very back of the loss of Badajoz, has greatly damped their spirits, and defeated their plans and purposes.

This promptitude of the British enlivens the activity of the Spaniards: their parties become stronger by numbers, and much stronger by discipline and habit. They now are little other than armies; and they find employment sufficient for the French forces, who see themselves diminishing daily; and therefore are greatly dispirited. The new administrators of the Spanish government are not yet warm in their seats. Much remains for them to do. They are said to be capable of performing much.

.....  
The concern of others is important as it affects us by sympathy, or by reversion: but Providence has been pleased to afflict a part of our interests very sensibly, by an event to



which human power or will is incompetent. The following letters describe an occurrence, which has deeply affected all who have estates, property, or interests in the West Indies. The extent of the evil is not yet known.

Nevis, May 9.—In the night of the 1st instant our whole island was much alarmed by various distant explosions, accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake. The reports of many of them were full as loud as heavy cannon, and a high surf immediately commenced, though there was not any wind. Every one conjectured some dreadful convulsion to windward, and we had "in a day or two vague reports that half the island of St. Vincent's was destroyed by a volcano. Yesterday, however, a person arrived from Martinique, where two vessels had come in covered with ashes, &c. which had showered down upon them in passing St. Vincent's at 15 miles distance from the shore, and, in consequence, they were obliged to alter their course. The people say the sulphur was so strong that it was not possible to approach the island, and to see what was destroyed was equally impracticable, from the turbid state of the atmosphere. Even here, 300 miles distant, we have been darkened by it.

The person giving this information had, a few days previously, passed by the island of St. Vincent's, when he discovered much smoke issuing from the spot where the former crater was; but there was no flame.

The night before last we again heard similar noises, with the rumbling sound which always attends earthquakes, and we felt, during that night, three slight shocks, and through the following day there was a surf.

The yellow fever has carried off many persons in several of the Islands. We hear this is the case at Antigua and St. Kitt's, where many of the troops have died, but we have not suffered here.

Barbadoes, May 2.—Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the atmosphere was perfectly clear and light; but, at six, thick clouds had covered the horizon, from whence issued, in torrents like rain, and particles finer than sand, volcanic matter; and, at eight, it was as totally dark as we ever recollect to have seen the most stormy night. It then became necessary to procure lights, not only in the dwellings of families, but lanterns were obliged to be used in passing from one part of the street to another. On the preceding night, it however seems, that many persons heard sounds like those which follow the discharging of cannon; and some go so far as to say, that they clearly observed the flashes to leeward of us, the same as if vessels were engaged at sea; therefore, as these clouds came from the northward, it is much to be dreaded, that

some one of the neighbouring islands has experienced the dismal effects of a volcanic eruption. This awful state of darkness continued until 20 minutes past twelve at noon, when the glimmerings of Heaven's light were gradually perceptible, and, about one o'clock, it was so far clear as to be compared with that of about seven o'clock in the evening. The eruptive matter, however, still continued, and, as was the case during the whole time of its descent, numerous flocks of exotic birds were heard warbling the melancholy note of croaking, as if they were messengers of past, or presagers of future evil. We shall, in common with our fellow inhabitants, feel extremely anxious for news from the neighbouring islands; should we fortunately have escaped any convulsion of the earth, this phenomenon will form a subject of much philosophical interest, and learned discussion. To describe the feelings that pervaded the community during this awful period, is impossible—it is far more easy to be conceived."

Whether this Volcano has any connection with the dreadful catastrophe in the Caracacs, remains for enquiry when our intelligence is more complete. How far may such connections extend?—How far may our globe be subjected to their ravages?

At the Cape of Good Hope, if any where, we might, perhaps, expect similar troubles; but we have heard nothing from thence by which to infer any disposition towards such evils; nor should we have thought of that country, had not late events shewn its liability to them.

.....  
The financial arrangements for the year, vulgarly called the budget, has laid some new taxes,—on glass—leather—sales by auction—horses—tobacco—carriages, and other articles; but none of them heavily affecting the community at large.

The following is the state of our debt.

The total amount of the capital of the funded debt of the united kingdom, on the 1st of January, 1812, was,

|                          | £.          | s. | d. |
|--------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| Great Britain ... ..     | 747,429,330 | 11 | 3½ |
| Ireland .....            | 61,274,250  | 0  | 0  |
| Emperor of Germany ..... | 7,502,633   | 6  | 8  |
| Portugal.....            | 895,522     | 7  | 0  |

£817,101,745 5 8½

The unfunded debt of Great Britain, on the 5th of January, 1812, was,

|                           |            |    |   |
|---------------------------|------------|----|---|
| Exchequer Bills .....     | 14,491,800 | 0  | 0 |
| Navy Ditto .....          | 7,883,890  | 10 | 4 |
| Ordnance Debentures ..... | 1,078,476  | 5  | 4 |
| Loan Ditto .....          |            |    |   |

£20,454,166 15 8

That of Ireland was, Exchequer Bills £1,840,787. 10s. Loan Debentures £2,225. making £1,843,012. 10s. The total for the United Kingdom was £32,297,197. 5s. 8d.

The state of our internal circulation, or what may be called the interior credit of the nation, may be inferred from the following documents.

The number of Licences renewed to existing Bankers in the year ending October 10, 1811, for the issue of promissory notes, payable on demand, was 696, and to new banks 83. From the 11th of October 1811, to the 20th of April 1812, the number renewed was 735; and from October 11, 1811, to to April 20, 1812, granted to new banks 53. In Scotland, during that period, the whole number was 50. The total was 1602.

Many of these new banks were merely extensions, or branches from old ones. They do not, therefore, imply absolutely new firms.

|                                                                                                              |             |    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| The total amount of money raised in the year ending Jan. 5, 1812, was,                                       |             |    |    |
| Permanent taxes .....                                                                                        | 35,458,260  | 4  | 9½ |
| Interest on account of Ireland and Portugal, Surplus Exchequer Fees, Imprest Monies, and Pontine Money ..... |             |    |    |
|                                                                                                              | 3,003,476   | 19 | 5½ |
| Duties to discharge three millions of Exchequer Bills .....                                                  |             |    |    |
|                                                                                                              | 2,827,785   | 18 | 1½ |
| War Taxes .....                                                                                              | 22,293,053  | 13 | 5½ |
| Money paid on account of Loans .....                                                                         |             |    |    |
|                                                                                                              | 16,638,375  | 3  | 9  |
| On account of Lotteries ..                                                                                   | 922,136     | 8  | 0  |
| Total .....                                                                                                  | £81,241,697 | 7  | 7½ |

The amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 5th of April, 1812, was £43,406,800. of which those issued since the 1st of February, 1812, amount to £9,378,500.

The amount of the land-tax assessed in respect of land, in the year ending March 25, 1811, in the counties in England and Wales, was £1,226,321. 5s. 2½d. The amount then redeemed was £634,365. 8s. 1½. In Middlesex, which pays more than double any other county, the amount assessed was £171,665. 1s. 9½d. and the amount redeemed, £62,914. 5s. 9d.

We recommend to all our readers the following exhortations of the late pious and wise Bishop of London, which, though delivered thirty-four years ago, will appear peculiarly opposite to the present domestic state of the kingdom :

"It is in times such as these that we look for those noble examples of self-denial and public spirit, which bespeak true greatness of

mind—which have sometimes saved kingdoms, and immortalized individuals. Let, then, all the wise and good, in every party and denomination of men among us (for they are in every one to be found), stand forth in the present exigency as one man, to advise, direct, assist, and befriend their country; and as the Roman Triumvirs gave up each his friend for the destruction of the state, let every one now give up his favourite prejudices, systems, interest, resentments, and connections, for the preservation of it. Let us not, for God's sake, let us not waste that time in tearing and devouring one another, which ought to be employed for the general welfare. Unjust suspicions, and candid interpretations, mutual reproaches, and endless altercations, can answer no other purpose, but to embitter our minds, and multiply the very evils we all wish to remove."

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, June 20, 1812.*

From the rescinding the Orders in Council with regard to America, strong hopes are entertained that our commerce to that quarter of the globe, will again flourish, and great joy has already manifested itself through Manchester, Nottingham, Birmingham, &c. &c.—The trade to Russia will no doubt revive, and all Buonaparte's threats seem to be disregarded by the Emperor Alexander. The Russians are friendly to the commerce of Great Britain; and Russian goods are plenty at present, and at reasonable prices.

A large fleet from India has lately arrived, with valuable cargoes.—Wines continue scarce and dear; and unless the approaching vintage shall prove very abundant, the article must rise considerably.

The linen market at the Dublin linen hall, has been well attended with purchasers, and large quantities of the article is shipping off for North and South America. Irish provisions, as beef, pork, and butter, are in demand; and fetch favourable prices for the grazier and cooper. Large speculations have lately taken place in the export of Irish whiskey for Spain and Portugal, the principal consumption of which is among the soldiers now serving in the peninsula. One house alone at Dublin, has cleared upwards of £50,000 by their speculation in this article.

The recent rise in the price of tobacco, will, we trust, soon be at end, owing to the expected good understanding between the two countries. The same may be said of all kinds of American produce. The additional duty on rum, has already caused an advance of about 3s. per gallon, and until an expected fleet from Jamaica and the Leeward islands

arrives, the article will maintain its price. Cotton-wool is flat in the market; owing to the present stagnation in the Lancashire manufactures. The same may be said of indigoes; all kinds of dyewoods, &c. &c.

Our commerce with South America, daily increases; and the inhabitants now begin to consume large quantities of British manufactured goods. Earthen ware of the coarse kind; metal pots, &c. &c.; meet a ready sale in that quarter of the world; as likewise does Irish linen cloth. Glass has advanced in price on account of the new duty imposed on it.

The East India Company have declared for sale on Wednesday, 15th July 1812, 400 bales Mocha coffee, more or less.

**East-India Company's Declarations of Chinese Raw Silk, and Bengal Piece Goods.**

Company's China raw silk, 350 bales, more or less,—on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1812, Prompt, the 20th November following.

Company's Bengal Piece Goods, Carpets, &c. viz. Muslins, Abroahs, 50 pieces—Ad-dates, 375—Aliballies, 109—Ditto stitched with gold and silver, 30—Cossaes, 1217—Doreas, 1502—Mulumuls, 9574—Ditto stitched, 256—Muslin handkerchiefs, 3091—Nain-sooks, 3121—Ditto stitched, 90—Seerbetties, 2996—Seerhaudconnaes, 991—Sublo-mes, 27—Tanjeebs, 996—Terrudams, 1350—Total, 25,745—Callicoes, Baftaes 107,153—Callicoes, 29,352—Callipatties, 600—Doo-sooties long 70; short, 638, total 708—Em-merties, 24,278—Gurrahs long 80; short 13,080, total 14060—Humbums, 15,020—Laccowries, 1790—Mammoodies, 5039—Puteahs, 240—Sannoos, 2113—Total, 200,353 pieces—Carpets, 18—Prohibited, Alatches, 921—Aichabannies, 740—Bandannoes, 8914—Bazat Cuttanees, 2683—Carridaries, 1218—Cushtaes, 3495—Cuttanees, 5838—Ditto flowered, 1904—Cutneys, 99—Durry handkerchiefs, 215—Dysooksoys, 533—Emmerties blue, 2074—Ginghams, 662—Gooxoolsoy, 355—Habassies, 199—Herba Lungrees, 443—Jammadere, 68—Jeezoorsoys, 50—Khallah Ghillees, 4140—Khanpore Lahoreas, 67—Kisserssoys, 2091—Lall Ghillees, 1500—Moosroos, 45—New Mugga Sarries, 26—Photaes, 3250—Ghillee handkerchiefs, 200—Romals Barnagote, 4770—Ditto Gildersoy, 270—Ditto Horrisoy, 400—Ditto Khaurisoy, 400—Ditto New, 124—Ditto Pullicat, 3562—Ditto Sicktersoy, 500—Ditto Silk Langer, 536—Romals Soot, or Cotton, 39,791—Silk Sarries, 322—Som-bohosoy, 39—Silk cloths, 153—Silk and cotton musters, 1702—Socseys, 2127—Seer-suckers, 4821—Tattaties, 1574—Ditto flowered, 746—Tepoys, 284—Turrodar, 50—

Total, 103,869 pieces.—On Wednesday, the 9th September, 1812.—Prompt, the 15th January, 1813.

**AGRICULTURAL REPORT.**

**Essex.**—Hay harvest is generally begun: rye grass and clover are in abundance; consequently they are much cheaper than they have been for some years past. Wheats are rather backward; but they make a fine appearance. Beans look well; pease are quite luxuriant; and must produce a great deal of straw, at any rate. The barleys and oats are full plants, and grow very fast; except on some tough pieces of land, which did not work so well for the seed. The supply of grass and clover feed is great indeed. Tares also are very plentiful; in fact, from the present small but frequent showers every thing seems to flourish; and this very much helps the later sown grain. The flesh market experiences no depression, at present. Hops are but little thought of in this county. The wool staplers are rather more busy in making purchases than they were some time ago.

**Suffolk.**—Corn, in general, looks remarkably well, since the rains which have been general. With us, clover, grass, &c. are in great abundance: we have cut but little hay; we shall begin to cut as soon as the weather is settled. Turnip lands work well, since the rains.

**Warwick.**—The genial rains we have lately had, have greatly improved the appearance of the lands in general. The corn looks firm and in good heart. Fed also for cattle and sheep, is in greater abundance than before, and we have every reason to hope that plenty will once more reign among us.

The general deadness of trade this month in the manufacturing town of Birmingham may be known with sufficient accuracy from the evidence given before the parliament on occasion of the late enquiry into the effects of the Orders in Council; as those Orders are now revoked, we depend on the restoration of employment to our numerous poor, and fresh energy to the ingenuity of our masters and manufacturers. They are now fast getting to work.

**PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.**

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

SIR,—Fine gold rose one shilling per ounce on the 28th ultimo, and one more shilling on the 6th instant. Present price at the London refiners.—Fine gold, £5. 9s.—Fine silver, 7s. 3d.

June, 17th 1812.

B. S.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Attornies. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—May 19th, 1812.**

Boone, J. Piccadilly, hat-haberdasher.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, carpenters. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Cyples, S. Bristol, glass-seller. *Att.* Bigg, Southampton Buildings.

Eastall, J. Portsmouth, vintner. *Att.* Sandys and Co. Crane Court, Fleet Street.

Gardiner, T. sen. W. Gardiner, and T. Gardiner, jun. Leicester, hosiers. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-Inn Square.

Honibloom, T. O. J. Palmer, Wood Street, Cheapside.

Adolphus Knublock, T. New Broad Street, merchants.

Kidd, F. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.

Portbury, G. Sidmouth, upholsterer. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion Square.

Sheild, J. Buccabank, Cumberland, dyer. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Wallbrook.

Winder, T. and S. Greatorex, Belvidere-wharf, Lambeth, coal-merchants. *Att.* Jennings and Collier, Carey Street.

**CERTIFICATES.—June 9.**

R. Keymer, Colchester, victualler.—G. Griffiths, Flammstead, butcher.—T. Palmer, Wood Street, Cheapside, silk-manufacturer.—J. Waugh, Lamb's Conduit Street, Theobald's Road, haberdasher.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—May 23.**

Day, T. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Begbie, P. Broad Street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Brommidge, J. Lower Mitton, Worcestershire, victualler. *Att.* Benbow, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Campton, W. Munby, Lincolnshire, shop-keeper. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Cliffe, W. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, iron-dealer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.

Davis, C. Birmingham, shoe-maker. *Att.* Nicholl, Gray's-Inn Square.

Hark, T. Bristol, wharfinger. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeants-Inn.

Hyams, N. Duke Street, Aldgate, fishmonger. *Att.* A. Isaacs, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary Axe.

Kettle, S. Edleston, Cheshire. *Att.* Chester, Staple-Inn.

Kneller, J. Gosport, stable-keeper. *Att.* Harvey, Chancery Lane.

Maunder, D. Marlborough, linen-draper. *Att.* Bishop, Gray's-Inn Square.

Mem, A. and O. Pell, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

Parker, J. Lower Mitton, Worcestershire, iron founder. *Att.* Benbow, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Shepherd, T. Portsmouth, mealman. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.

**CERTIFICATES.—June 13.**

J. McDonald, Woolwich, builder.—W. F. Walker, Chatham, linen-draper.—N. Novell and W. Wakelin, Piccadilly, men's-mercers.—W. Burke, Stratford-upon-Avon, wine-merchant.—G. Buchanan, Liverpool, merchant.—C. Semers and J. Linsted, Liverpool, merchants.—W. P. Phillips, Great James Street, Bedford Row, coal-merchant.—J. Adams and J. Laddow, East Lane, Walworth, chimneys.—M. Jones, Neath, shopkeeper.—J. Bower, Manchester, farrier.—R. Alsop, Manchester, grocer.—J. Tuton, Leeds, merchant.—W. Fenton Scott, L. Nicholson, and G. Smith, Leeds, bankers.—J. Drew, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

**BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—May 26.**

Nutt, W. Leicester, grocer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Butters, G. Drayton-in-Hales, Salop, skinner. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Cole, E. Colchester, grocer. *Att.* Naylor, Great Newport Street.

Coleman, R. Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Pearson and Co. Temple.

Cooper, R. Dean's Buildings, Surrey, baker. *Att.* Long, Middle Temple.

Gaskill, J. and T. Newcomb, Nottingham, auctioneers. *Att.* R. S. Taylor and Clement, Gray's-Inn.

Hoad, G. H. Farquhar, Southampton, dealer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.

Jarrett, S. Winchurch, Salop, brazier. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Kerrison, J. Old Street Road, bricklayer. *Att.* Wilson, King's Bench Walks, Temple.

Leadbetter, H. Ince, Lancashire, innkeeper. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.

Moody, T. jun. South, Yorkshire, draper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New-Inn.

Perkes, T. Hishampton, Worcestershire, dealer. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.

Potter, J. and S. Brown, Brightmeil, Lancashire, whistlers. *Att.* Meliowcroft, Gray's-Inn.

Twell, E. Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper. *Att.* Rosser, Bartlett's Buildings.

Twemlow, W. Manchester, draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Watford, T. York Street, Rotherhithe. *Att.* Ingold, Printer's Place, Bermondsey.

**CERTIFICATES.—June 16.**

C. H. and T. Little, Carlisle, cotton-manufacturers.—H. Walsley, Surrey Place, Kent Road, merchant.—M. France, Merthel, Yorkshire, vintner.—E. Maxwell, Featherstone Buildings, merchant.—J. Newton, Tooley Street, cooper.—W. H. Worthing, Manchester, merchant.—S. Simonds, Raven Row, Spitalfields, glass-merchant.—J. Buckley, Halifax, linen-draper.—S. Wordsworth, Barnsley, Yorkshire, cordwainer.—W. Randall and J. Marchant, Stockbridge, innkeepers.—W. Hallan and J. Worr, Clerkenwell Green, jewellers.—C. Cox, Clifton, Gloucestershire, perfumer.—G. Thornton, Stockbridge, and W. Raper, Chichester, tanners.—C. Miller, Aldgate High Street, silversmith.

**BANKRUPTS.—May 30.**

Butcher, J. Golden Lane, yeastman. *Att.* Hughes, Clifford's-Inn.

Cabanyes, S. B. Chiswell Street, merchant. *Att.* Hackett, Old Bethlem.

Davies, T. Round Court, St. Martin's le-Grand, button-seller. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-Inn Square.

Dicken, J. Wollerton, Salop, woollstapler. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Emmanuel, J. Ordnance Row, Portsea, silversmith. *Att.* Isaac's, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe.

Evans, R. High Holborn, tailor. *Att.* Weale, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.

Hickin, E. and T. Providence Row, Finsbury Square, chemists. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street, Cripplegate.

Hughes, J. George Street, Adelphi, woollen-draper. *Att.* Hughes, Clifford's-Inn.

Ingram, J. Wood Street, Cheapside. *Att.* Blackwell-hall-factor. *Att.* Donnollon, Cophall Chambers, Throgmorton Street.

Ives, J. jun. Newport Market, butcher. *Att.* Martindale, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.

Jukes, E. jun. and W. Ranger, Gosport, timber-merchants. *Att.* Weddell, Gosport.

Stables, W. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, mercer. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.

Tatlock, J. Milk Street, silk-broker. *Att.* James, Bucklersbury.

Ward, W. Reading, barge builder. *Att.* Rogers and Co. Manchester Buildings.

Warren, W. Leman Street, Goodman's Fields, victualler. *Att.* Rivington, Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch Street.

Wright, R. Woolwich, victualler. *Att.* Cross and Co. King Street, Southwark.

**CERTIFICATES.—June 20.**

J. Pottinger, Birmingham, cordwainer.—W. Hoskin, Great Prescott Street, Goodman's Fields, money-scriver.—J. E. Wilson, Houndsditch, hardwareman.—J. R. Oliver, of the ship Marquis of Ely, mariner.—R. Powell, Staines, basket maker.—J. Raines, Walcot Somerset, druggist.—J. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.—B. Meek, Cross Keys Yard, Bermondsey Street, paper-merchant.—D. Riddiford, Basinghall Street, warehouseman.—R. Waters, Queen Street, Bloomsbury, painter and glazier.—J. Oldfield, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, blanket maker.—T. Guillaume, jun. Southampton, ship-builder.—J. Brown, Bristol, victualler.—J. Tully, Hereford, hop-dealer.—R. Noble, Clark's Terrace, Cannon Street Road, St. George's in the East, merchant.—S. Potter, Milk Street, merchant.—R. Starke, Beviere Place, Borough Road, bricklayer.—S. Robinson, Saffron Walden, carpenter.—R. Eccles, Chorley, cotton-manufacturer.—S. Brown and W. Tildesley, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope-makers.—M. Stoithard, St. James's, Gloucester, merchant.—J. Pycroft, jun. and R. Jackson, Wapping, ship-chandlers.

**BANKRUPTS.—June 2.**

Barton, J. G. and W. W. Liverpool, merchants.

Joyce, E. G. Playhouse Yard, Whitecross Street, paper-stainer.

**BANKRUPTS.—June 2.**

Aldridge, J. Reading, grocer. *Att.* Eyre, Gray's-Inn Square.

Black, J. Bighthamstone, brick-maker. *Att.* Palmer Doughty Street.

Loley, Wm. M. and J. King, Liverpool, rectifiers. *Att.* Blackstock and Bunce, Temple.

Maitland, D. Sherborne-jane, wine-merchant. *Att.* Teasdale, Merchant-Taylor's Hall, Throgmorton Street.



Northcote, H. J. Lime-street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Gregson, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Parker, T. Bristol, woollendrapers. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.  
 Plant, W. Chancery-lane, matras-maker. *Att.* Hossey, Furnival's inn.  
 Powell, E. Bristol, silversmith. *Att.* Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's-inn.  
 Rich, T. jun. Bridgewater, taylor. *Att.* Blake and Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street.  
 Sampson, S. Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall-street.  
 Scott, J. Holt, Norfolk, saddle-maker. *Att.* Ballachey and Silver, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.  
 Vanherman, T. Mary-le-bone-street, oilman. *Att.* Pittmann, Newman-street, Oxford-street.  
 Wainwright, G. and W. Ward, Back-hill, Hatton-garden, coach-makers. *Att.* Wall, Upper George-street, Portman-square.  
 Weaver, W. Worcester, mercer. *Att.* Wall, Worcester.

**CERTIFICATES, June 23.**  
 J. Hindson, of Camberwell, miller.—J. Whitaker, of Mon-chester, grocer.—G. Bennett, of Birmingham, mer-chant.—R. Young, of Wood-street, Cheapside, silkman.—J. Riceards, of the Mediterranean Coffee-house, Corn-hill, merchant.—W. Braddon, of Folgerio, Cornwall, shop-keeper.—J. Rust, of Great Waltham, merchant.—S. Hanbury, of Caston-street, merchant.

**BANKRUPTS, June 6.**  
 Ackrill, R. jun. Worcester, shopkeeper. *Att.* Wall, Worcester.  
 Bond, W. Castle-lane, Surrey, victualler. *Att.* Juckes, Bevidere-place, Surrey.  
 Burrows, S. Swansea, Glamorgan, innholder. *Att.* Tar- rent, Chancery-lane.  
 Clegg, J. Ashton-under-Lime, Lancashire, machine ma- ker. *Att.* Longhill and Beckett, Gray's Inn.  
 Devereux, J. Birmingham, taylor. *Att.* Phillips, Nor- folk-street, Strand.  
 Dodsworth, A. Carlhorpe, Yorkshire, porter-merchant. *Att.* Bell and Buddick, Bow-lane, Cheapside.  
 Gray, J. Bishopgate-street, linen-draper. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.  
 Harrod, J. Lees, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Milne and Parry, Temple.  
 Bewitt, H. Sheffield, silver-refiner. *Att.* Mr. Biggs, Southampton-buildings.  
 Hurst, J. Portsea, baker. *Att.* Tarrant, Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane.  
 Panner, N. L. Leices-cr-place, bookseller. *Att.* Sorman, Golden-square.  
 Petchall, H. Kingston upon-Hill, woollen-draper. *Att.* Sykes and Knowles, New-inn, London.  
 Pinks, T. Aston, Warwickshire, brass-founder. *Att.* Nicholls, Gray's Inn, London.  
 Plaisted, J. Bath, butcher. *Att.* Highmoor and Young, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.  
 Runsey, T. King Street, broom-maker. *Att.* Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark.  
 Sybill, J. Shipton-upon-Stower, Worcestershire, currier. *Att.* Findon, Shipton-upon-Stower.  
 Sharpe, C. Poultry, bookseller. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Symmons, T. Great Curzon Street, Russell Square, mer- chant. *Att.* Sweet and Stokes, Basinghall Street.  
 Thompson, J. Hertford, boot-maker. *Att.* Tاملر and Glynes, Butt Street, East Smithfield.  
 Upcott, S. Tottenham Court Road, saddler. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street, Strand.  
 Watkinson, J. Overend, Yorkshire, manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Willson, T. Pall-mall, auctioneer. *Att.* Wood, Rich- mond Buildings, Soho.

**BANKRUPTS, June 9.**  
 Cock, B. Deptford, coal-merchant. *Att.* Pittman, New- man Street, Oxford Street.  
 Crow, J. jun. Cambridge Place, Hackney Road, paper- hanger. *Att.* Howell, Sion College Gardens.  
 Drenthfeld, C. Union Street, Bishopgate Street, grocer. *Att.* Highmore, Ely Place.  
 Freer, T. Leices-cr, ironmonger. *Att.* Mason, Style Inn, Johnson, J. Olorton, cheese-factor. *Att.* Windie, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Kernot, H. Thavie's Inn, money-scrivener. *Att.* Hind- man, Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury.  
 Leonard, F. Fleet Street, haberdasher and hosier. *Att.* Farren, Church Court, Leithbury.  
 Loathie, J. High Holborn, harness-maker. *Att.* Martin- dale, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.  
 Martyn, J. W. St. Day, Cornwall, victualler. *Att.* Car- dale and Yeane, Gray's Inn.  
 Mason, W. Dux's Place, Leadenhall Street, victualler. *Att.* Morris, Castle Street, Foundsitch.  
 Scowen, W. Building-street, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant. *Att.* Johnson and Lavelle, Belbourn Court, Gray's Inn.  
 54th, S. sen. and 54th, S. jun. South Molton Street,

chinaman. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.

Stevens, R. Cannington, Somerset, baker. *Att.* Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street.  
 Williams, W. Wincob, Worcester, money scrivener. *Att.* Wall, Worcester.

**CERTIFICATES, June 30.**  
 B. Fowkes, Sheehorn Lane, merchant.—T. Spring, Charles Street, City Road, merchant.—J. Ball, New Sarum, victualler.—T. Price and C. Price, Redcross Street, up- holdsters.—A. Davis and N. Davis, Little Carter Lane, warehousemen.—H. Ridcutt, Woolwich, cheesemonger.—W. Watson, Liverpool, merchant.—R. Adams, Green- wich, haberdasher.—J. Baker, Beckley, Sussex, shop- keeper.—O. Macdonagh, Albany Tavern, St. James's, victualler.—W. Barr, Sibson, Leicester, miller.—J. Gaskill and J. Gaskill, Minories, merchants.—S. Hicks, Canal Row, Bermondsey, cooper.—J. Fleming, Deal, ship-agent.—M. Wing, New Sarum, clothier.—E. Hooper, Rhysauer, Radnor, bankers.—W. J. Beechey, Newgate Market, salesman.—E. Griffiths, Well Street, Wellesse Square, manufacturer of patent soap.

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, June 13.**  
 Boyle, B. Cloth Fair, army clothier.  
 Bagg, H. Beaminster, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.

**BANKRUPTS.**  
 Aaron, A. Duke's Place, spectacle maker. *Att.* Harris, Castle Street, Hoand-ditch.  
 Clarke, J. Loughborough, grocer. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.  
 Cole, C. Kidderminster, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Biggs, South- ampton Buildings.  
 Condy, N. Wilcox, New Norfolk Street, Hanover Square, dealer. *Att.* Seymour and Montfou, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.  
 Eaton, T. Penketh, Lancashire, porter-dealer. *Att.* Mel- drowcroft, Gray's Inn.  
 Edwards, T. Rishworth, Yorkshire, calico-bleacher. *Att.* Cardocks and Young, Gray's Inn.  
 Emery, J. Fethworth, Sussex, vintner. *Att.* Holmes, Arundel.  
 Farnival, T. King's Lynn, glass-man. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Gardiner, G. St. John Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Tilton and Preston, Chatham Place.  
 Gordon, J. Hunter Street, North Brunswick Square, broker. *Att.* Fashier, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Graves, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler. *Att.* Rulson, Wellesse Square.  
 Hadwen, T. Burton, Westmoreland, innkeeper. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Sergeant's Inn.  
 Hollis, G. Llanerchiva, Monmouthshire, farmer. *Att.* Edwards, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Ingeltharp, W. Portman Mews, Portman Square, hack- neyman. *Att.* Richardson and Co. Bury Street, St. James's.  
 Ingley, R. Springfield, Flintshire, lead-merchant. *Att.* Philpot and Stone, Temple.  
 Jenks, J. Gray's Inn Lane, victualler. *Att.* Monney, Wood Street, Chapside.  
 Knott, J. W. Smith, and J. Clark, Duke Street, South- wark, hat-manufacturers. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. Hat- ton Court, Throedneedle Street.  
 Parker, T. Kent Road, Southwark, stationer. *Att.* Glenn and Hulbert, Queen Street, Chapside.  
 Primet, J. Newington Butts, bill-broker. *Att.* Mowbray, Bankside, Southwark.  
 Reymill, W. Oxford, carrier. *Att.* Aylin, Banbury.  
 Simon, J. Portsea, soapmaker. *Att.* Isaacs, Ely Street, St. Mary Axe.  
 Whitehead, W. South Anston, Yorkshire, corn-factor. *Att.* Biggs, Southampton Buildings.  
 Wright, J. Huddersfield, tinner. *Att.* Exley and Co. Fur- nival's Inn.

**CERTIFICATES, July 4.**  
 J. Graves, Charlotte Street, Fenny Street, upholsterer.—H. Furber, New Street, Covent Garden, hardware- man.—T. Bell, Alwicket, Northumberland, scrivener.—W. Lyon, Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, glass merchant.—M. Connor, Liverpool, trunk-maker.—W. Verrall, Unckfield, Sussex, grocer.—R. Morgan, un. Knigh- ton, wool-st. pl.—B. Kenyon, Manchester, vic- tualler.—J. Jennings, Tooting Place, New Road, Par- cels, baker.—J. Parker, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, goldsmith.—T. Cady, Ipswich, baker.—R. Lon- dale, York, linen-draper.—J. Anderson, Newcastle- upon-Tyne, fax-dresser.—T. Terry, Chatham, Kent, grocer.—S. Silcox, Beckington, Somerset, clothier.—E. and S. Jackson, Histon, Stuffed, fapners.—T. Trenchard, Fane Court, Fleet Street, upholsterer.—T. Edwards, Mincing Lane, broker.—J. Lewis, Abergav- enny, colliery-maker.—J. Seed, Preston, Lancaster, cor- ner-merchant.—D. Garcia, Rine Court, Duke's Place, ap- thecary.—S. T. Adams, Great Russell Street, Bloom- bury, builder.—J. Solomon, Sion Square, Whitechapel, watcher.

|                                         |    | Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. |    |    |         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
|-----------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------|----|----|---------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
|                                         |    | Beef.                                            |    |    | Mutton. |    |    | Veal. |    |    | Pork. |    |    |
|                                         |    | s.                                               | d. | s. | s.      | d. | s. | s.    | d. | s. | s.    | d. | s. |
| 1812.                                   |    |                                                  |    |    |         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| May                                     | 25 | 6                                                | 6  | 6  | 4       | 7  | 0  | 6     | 8  | 8  | 0     | 8  | 0  |
| June                                    | 1  | 6                                                | 6  | 6  | 2       | 6  | 10 | 6     | 8  | 8  | 0     | 8  | 0  |
|                                         | 8  | 6                                                | 6  | 6  | 2       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 8  | 8  | 0     | 8  | 0  |
|                                         | 15 | 6                                                | 4  | 6  | 2       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 8  | 8  | 10    | 8  | 10 |
| Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass. |    |                                                  |    |    |         |    |    |       |    |    |       |    |    |
| May                                     | 25 | 6                                                | 0  | 6  | 0       | 6  | 6  | 6     | 6  | 7  | 6     | 7  | 6  |
| June                                    | 1  | 6                                                | 0  | 6  | 0       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 6  | 7  | 7     | 7  | 7  |
|                                         | 8  | 6                                                | 0  | 6  | 0       | 6  | 8  | 6     | 6  | 7  | 6     | 7  | 6  |
|                                         | 15 | 5                                                | 10 | 5  | 10      | 5  | 10 | 6     | 0  | 7  | 6     | 7  | 6  |

|      |    | St. James's.* |    |        |    | Whitechapel.* |    |        |    |
|------|----|---------------|----|--------|----|---------------|----|--------|----|
|      |    | Hay.          |    | Straw. |    | Hay.          |    | Straw. |    |
|      |    | £.            | s. | d.     | £. | s.            | d. | £.     | s. |
| May  | 25 | 6             | 6  | 6      | 3  | 0             | 0  | 6      | 6  |
| June | 1  | 6             | 0  | 0      | 2  | 18            | 0  | 6      | 0  |
|      | 8  | 6             | 0  | 0      | 3  | 0             | 0  | 6      | 0  |
|      | 15 | 5             | 15 | 0      | 3  | 0             | 0  | 6      | 0  |

|                         |                         |                |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Batts, 50 to 56lb. 23d. | Flat Ordinary           | — 16d.         |
| Dressing Hides 19       | Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. | per dozen — 36 |
| Crop Hides for cut. 18  | Ditto, 50 to 70 — 12    |                |

|                                                    |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|
| TALLOW.* London Average per cwt.                   |  |
| Soap, yellow, 75s. 0d. mottled, 100s.; curd, 104s. |  |
| Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d.; moulds, 14s. 0d.     |  |

|      |    |       |           |                    |
|------|----|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| May  | 25 | 8,969 | quarters. | Average 129s. 84d. |
| June | 1  | 5,530 | —         | — 129 54           |
|      | 8  | 4,137 | —         | — 150 94           |
|      | 15 | 5,507 | —         | — 126 4            |

|      |    |        |        |                    |
|------|----|--------|--------|--------------------|
| May  | 25 | 10,014 | sacks. | Average 109s. 54d. |
| June | 1  | 11,842 | —      | — 109 14           |
|      | 8  | 11,291 | —      | — 109 24           |
|      | 15 | 14,311 | —      | — 109 14           |

|      |    | Peck Loaf. |         | Half Peck. |         | Quartern. |         |
|------|----|------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
|      |    | 6s. 0d.    | 3s. 0d. | 1s. 6d.    | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d.   | 1s. 6d. |
| May  | 25 | 6          | 4       | 3          | 2       | 1         | 7       |
| June | 1  | 6          | 4       | 3          | 2       | 1         | 7       |
|      | 8  | 6          | 4       | 3          | 2       | 1         | 7       |
|      | 15 | 6          | 8       | 3          | 4       | 1         | 8       |

\* The highest price of the market.

|      |    | COALS.*  |    | Sunderland. |          | Newcastle. |          |
|------|----|----------|----|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| May  | 25 | 42s. 0d. | to | 44s. 0d.    | 41s. 0d. | to         | 53s. 0d. |
| June | 1  | 41       | 6  | 45          | 6        | 41         | 6        |
|      | 8  | 41       | 6  | 46          | 0        | 41         | 6        |
|      | 15 | 42       | 0  | 46          | 0        | 42         | 0        |

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

|      |    | 5 o'clock morning. | Noon. | 1 o'clock. | 11 o'clock. | Height of barom. inches. | Drizzle by feeling. | Hydrom. |
|------|----|--------------------|-------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| May  | 21 | 57                 | 49    | 29,80      | 0           | Rain                     |                     |         |
|      | 22 | 42                 | 59    | 44         | 98          | 46                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 23 | 42                 | 52    | 49         | 30, 6       | 50                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 24 | 46                 | 56    | 50         | 25          | 36                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 25 | 56                 | 62    | 57         | 11          | 0                        | Rain                |         |
|      | 26 | 60                 | 73    | 63         | 29,88       | 72                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 27 | 62                 | 73    | 62         | 56          | 55                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 28 | 60                 | 66    | 62         | 57          | 0                        | Rain                |         |
|      | 29 | 60                 | 72    | 61         | 55          | 56                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 30 | 61                 | 70    | 60         | 82          | 60                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 31 | 60                 | 70    | 59         | 75          | 49                       | Fair                |         |
| June | 1  | 56                 | 62    | 55         | 78          | 0                        | Rain                |         |
|      | 2  | 55                 | 67    | 52         | 98          | 60                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 3  | 56                 | 60    | 53         | 30,00       | 0                        | Rain                |         |
|      | 4  | 60                 | 70    | 56         | 04          | 57                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 5  | 61                 | 69    | 54         | 05          | 50                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 6  | 52                 | 64    | 50         | 10          | 46                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 7  | 53                 | 65    | 52         | 15          | 49                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 8  | 53                 | 61    | 50         | 23          | 53                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 9  | 51                 | 60    | 55         | 21          | 50                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 10 | 50                 | 57    | 48         | 28          | 46                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 11 | 55                 | 70    | 62         | 20          | 59                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 12 | 62                 | 72    | 60         | 63          | 65                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 13 | 59                 | 70    | 62         | 29,94       | 60                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 14 | 60                 | 74    | 61         | 81          | 65                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 15 | 63                 | 69    | 59         | 82          | 45                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 16 | 56                 | 65    | 52         | 56          | 46                       | Fair                |         |
|      | 17 | 52                 | 55    | 50         | 45          | 0                        | Rain                |         |
|      | 18 | 51                 | 62    | 49         | 79          | 27                       | Cloudy              |         |
|      | 19 | 52                 | 57    | 50         | 34          | 36                       | Stormy              |         |
|      | 20 | 54                 | 60    | 49         | 37          | 40                       | Stormy              |         |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Prices Current, June 20th, 1812.

|                            |           |     |     |    |    |    |   |                           |           |      |    |   |     |    |   |   |   |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|----|----|----|---|---------------------------|-----------|------|----|---|-----|----|---|---|---|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 1         | 10  | 0   | to | 2  | 2  | 0 | Lead, white               | .....     | ton  | 40 | 0 | 0   | to | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto pearl                | .....     | 1   | 10  | 0  | 2  | 8  | 0 | Logwood chips             | .....     | ton  | 16 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barilla                    | .....     | 1   | 11  | 0  | 2  | 2  | 0 | Madder, Dutch crop        | .....     | cwt. | 9  | 0 | 0   | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brandy, Coniac             | ....gal.  | 1   | 12  | 0  | 1  | 14 | 0 | Mahogany                  | .....     | ft.  | 0  | 1 | 1   | 0  | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Camphire, refined          | ....lb.   | 0   | 6   | 3  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Oil, Lucca, .25 gal.      | jar       | 17   | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto unrefined            | ....cwt.  | 19  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto spermaceti          | .....     | ton  | 85 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, garbled         | ....lb.   | 1   | 11  | 0  | 1  | 13 | 0 | Ditto whale               | .....     | 40   | 0  | 0 | 42  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, East India          | .....     | 0   | 5   | 9  | 0  | 6  | 3 | Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest | .....     | 2    | 14 | 0 | 2   | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coffee, fine               | .....cwt. | 3   | 6   | 0  | 3  | 15 | 0 | Pitch, Stockholm          | ....cwt.  | 1    | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ordinary             | .....     | 2   | 3   | 0  | 2  | 10 | 0 | Raisins, bloom            | ....cwt.  | 7    | 15 | 0 | 8   | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0         | 1   | 2   | 0  | 1  | 4  | 0 | Rice, Carolina            | .....     | 2    | 10 | 0 | 2   | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Jamaica              | ....      | 0   | 1   | 1  | 0  | 1  | 3 | Rum, Jamaica              | ....gal.  | 0    | 4  | 3 | 0   | 5  | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Smyrna               | ....      | 0   | 0   | 11 | 0  | 1  | 0 | Ditto Leeward Island      | ....      | 0    | 3  | 3 | 0   | 4  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto East India           | .....     | 0   | 1   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 6 | Saltpetre, East-India     | ....cwt.  | 3    | 11 | 0 | 3   | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curants, Zant              | ....cwt.  | 4   | 0   | 0  | 4  | 4  | 0 | Silk, thrown, Italian     | ....lb.   | 3    | 1  | 0 | 3   | 7  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elephants' Teeth           | .....     | 26  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Silk, raw, Ditto          | .....     | 1    | 17 | 0 | 2   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scrivellocks               | .....     | 8   | 0   | 0  | 10 | 0  | 0 | Tallow, English           | ....cwt.  | 3    | 18 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga                 | .....     | ton | 120 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto, Russia, white      | .....     | 3    | 12 | 0 | 3   | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg           | .....     | 165 | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto —, yellow           | .....     | 3    | 10 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey              | ....cwt.  | 8   | 0   | 0  | 8  | 8  | 0 | Tar, Stockholm            | ....bar.  | 1    | 15 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Hollands           | ....gal.  | 1   | 10  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Tin in blocks             | ....cwt.  | 6    | 17 | 0 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto English              | .....     | 0   | 15  | 6  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Tobacco, Maryl            | ....lb.   | 0    | 0  | 3 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey         | ....cwt.  | 4   | 10  | 0  | 8  | 10 | 0 | Ditto Virginia            | .....     | 0    | 0  | 4 | 0   | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga                 | .....     | ton | 94  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Wax, Guinea               | ....cwt.  | 9    | 10 | 0 | 10  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg           | .....     | 95  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Whale-fins (Green)        | ....ton.  | 3    | 5  | 0 | 3   | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hops                       | .....     | bag | 5   | 5  | 0  | 8  | 0 | Wine, Red Port            | ....pipel | 20   | 0  | 0 | 150 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca            | ....lb.   | 0   | 11  | 6  | 0  | 12 | 0 | Ditto Lisbon              | .....     | 100  | 0  | 0 | 120 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto East-India           | .....     | 0   | 3   | 9  | 0  | 11 | 0 | Ditto Madeira             | .....     | 160  | 0  | 0 | 150 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron, British bars         | ....ton   | 15  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto Vidonia             | .....     | 80   | 0  | 0 | 94  | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swedish              | .....     | 23  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto Calcevela           | .....     | 110  | 0  | 0 | 126 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Norway               | .....     | 22  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto Sherry              | ....butt. | 105  | 0  | 0 | 120 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs               | ....fod.  | 30  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto Mountain            | .....     | 75   | 0  | 0 | 100 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto red                  | .....     | ton | 29  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | Ditto Claret              | ....bogs. | 75   | 0  | 0 | 110 | 0  | 0 | 0 | 0 |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 30-6 — Ditto at sight, 29-10 — Rotterdam, 9-5 — Hamburgh, 28-6 — Altona, 28-7  
 — Paris, 1 day's date, 19-6 — Ditto, 2 us. 19-10 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper  
 — Cadiz, eff. 48 — Bilbao — Palermo, per oz. 125d. — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice, eff. 52  
 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 68½ — Oporto, 69 — Dublin, per cent. 10½ — Cork, ditto 10½ — Cio 50  
 B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th May to 20th June, 1812.

| 1812.  | Bank. | 3 p. Cent. | 3 p. Reduced. | 3 p. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Cons. 1780. | 5 p. Cent. | Long. | Annities. | Omnium. | Imperial. | Ditto. | India. | Stock. | India. | Bonds. | South Sea. | Old. | Annities. | New. | 3d.  | Excheg. B. | Lottery. | Consols. | Irish. | 5 p. Cent. |
|--------|-------|------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------|-----------|------|------|------------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| May 20 | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5d | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 21     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92½        | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5d | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 22     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5d | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 23     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 24     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | 72½        | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 3d | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 25     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5  | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 26     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5  | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 27     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | 72         | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 3 4  | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 28     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 29     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 0  | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 30     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | 4 5  | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 31     | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| June 1 | —     | 60         | 60            | 60            | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 2      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 3      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 4      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 5      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 6      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 7      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 8      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 9      | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 10     | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 11     | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 12     | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 13     | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |
| 14     | —     | —          | —             | —             | —          | 92         | —           | —          | —     | —         | 1d      | —         | —      | —      | —      | —      | —      | —          | —    | —         | —    | —    | —          | —        | —        | —      |            |

## London Premiums of Insurance, June 20th, 1812.

At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
 At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
 — Bengal, Madras, or China.  
 At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, — Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.  
 (Brit. ships), ret. 5l.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.  
 At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East-Indies, out and home.  
 — East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.  
 At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.  
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th April to 20th May, 1812, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £115. 10s. to £115.—West-India Dock, £154 to £153.—East-India Dock, £121 to £119.—Globe Assurance Stock, £112.—Imperial ditto Shares, £95 to £93.—Eagle ditto ditto, £4. 4s.—Hope ditto ditto, £3.—Atlas ditto ditto, £4. 5s.—East-London Water-Works, £78 to £74.—Kent ditto ditto, £6.—London Institution Shares, £54 to £52. 10s.—Grand Junction Canal ditto, £237 to £235.—Kennet and Avon, £25.—Leeds and Liverpool, £205.—Wilts and Berks, £18.—Thames and Medway, £30.—Huddersfield, £20.—Grand Surrey, £140 to £132.—Grand Western, £20 to £25 Discount.—Grand Union, £23 Discount.